

Herald Tribune

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Belgium, France, Germany, etc.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1971

Established 1887

WEATHER-PARIS: Cold, occasional snow. Temp. 29-37 (4-31)...

388



NEARED THE MOON—Astronaut Stuart Roosa's three sons playing backyard football at their Houston home. From left, Christopher, 11; John, 10; Stuart, 8.

ocket Burst Speeds Apollo; Halfway Mark to Moon Passed

TON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Apollo-14 sped past the halfway point on the flight to the moon at 0808 GMT Tuesday. The spacecraft was then 125,350 miles from Earth...

leaver Says Panthers Have Early Under House 'Arrest'

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 2 (UPI)—Timothy Leary, the fugitive cultist, has been placed under "protective custody" at his home in Algeria by the Black Panther party...

ant Appeals for Extension Cease-Fire at Suez Canal

ED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 2 (UPI)—Secretary-General U Thant today called for an extension of the Egyptian cease-fire at the Suez Canal...

Negotiations on Oil Collapse; OPEC to Discuss Ban Today

TEHRAN, Feb. 2 (AP)—Price negotiations between the world's oil companies and six Persian Gulf states collapsed tonight, raising the threat of a shutdown of oil supplies to Western Europe, Japan and much of the rest of the world...

Washington Is Silent on Laos As Reports of Invasion Grow

Senate Unit Asks for End To Secrecy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today called on the Nixon administration to tell it about the secrecy-shrouded operations near the Laotian border...



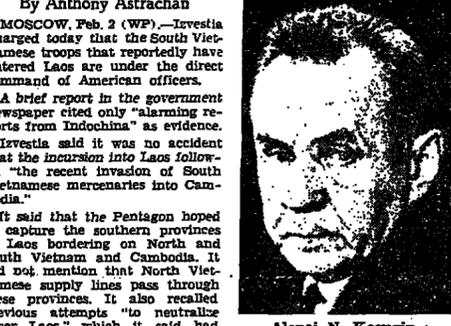
Japanese news agency Kyodo said 4,000 South Vietnamese paratroops, with U.S. air support, landed in a predawn jump, Feb. 1, near Bolovens Plateau in Laos.

No American Combat Troops Operating There, Laird Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Pentagon refused any comment today on mushrooming reports that South Vietnamese troops with American support have entered Laos or mounted a broad move against Communist forces threatening northern South Vietnam...

Izvestia: U.S. Officers in Command

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (WP)—Izvestia charged today that the South Vietnamese troops that reportedly have entered Laos are under the direct command of American officers...



Alexei N. Kosygin, Premier of the Soviet Union, is seen here in a photograph taken during a lunch given by the visiting Syrian leader Hafez Assad.

name puppets, on the orders and with the support of their American masters, are extending military actions in southern Laos...

U.K. Takes Tough Line on EEC Bid

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2.—Britain took a tough stand today in defense of its "humorous" financial offer for joining the European Economic Community...

Council of Ministers he was not allowed to comment. Following Mr. Rippon's statement, the battle lines seemed clearly drawn for the next negotiating round here in March...

French Postal Strike Today Slated to Last Through Week

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP)—French postal workers will join their British colleagues tomorrow in a strike expected to halt mail distribution and hamper manual telephone and telegraph operations through Saturday...

The telephone and telegraph system, operated by the Post Office Ministry, will be affected as well, but it was uncertain as to what extent. The strike is being called to protest what three unions fear is a reorganization that might lead to an increasing role for private enterprise within the post office system...



British negotiator Geoffrey Rippon (left) and French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann at EEC talks.

Six Latin Foreign Ministers Walk Out of Meeting in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT)—Zsuzanne within the Inter-American Six Latin-American delegations walked out of the Conference of American Foreign Ministers here yesterday to protest what they described as an inadequate draft of a convention to prevent kidnappings of diplomats and political activists in the Western Hemisphere...

# Britain Takes a Tough Line At Common Market Session

(Continued from Page 1)

he 1973. Mr. Rippon said today that Britain would like to share during the first year of transition to be kept low for otherwise it is to "negate the concept of transition."

At stake is a difference of several hundred million dollars annually to the delicate British balance of payments, and the Heath government regards this difference as political dynamite. Mr. Rippon argued that Britain could accept high percentages at the end of the transition period, for by then the "dynamic" effects of joining the community would in turn be helping the balance of payments, but that to pay large sums before these effects came into play would be unprofitable.

### Gradual Increase

The British estimate that if their offer is accepted Britain would be paying 2.6 percent of the total community budget—or about \$73 million annually—in 1973, and about 13 percent in 1978—or \$424 million. During this five-year transition period the British payments would be limited by these fixed percentage ceilings.

Following the transition period, however, the percentage ceilings come off and Britain's contribution, like those of every other EEC member's contribution, would be based largely on how much it imports from outside the community.

Yesterday, the Six agreed that these figures were too low. The Six argue that if Britain pays only 13 percent of the total budget at the end of the transition period it would have to face an enormous leap once the percentage ceilings come off and Britain begins paying according to the import formula. The Six advised against this "leap at the end," and suggested that be avoided through larger British contributions from the beginning.

Mr. Rippon turned this down today saying the logic of such a view escaped him.

The Six reasoned that when the last ceiling comes off after five years, British payments to the fund-based mostly on Britain's massive food imports—will double, or pass from about \$400 million per year to more than \$800 million. The

# Oil Talks Stall

(Continued from Page 1)

pay income to 60 percent and made provision for raising the posted prices of oil unilaterally. The companies had tried to reach an agreement that would "assure a stable supply of petroleum at predictable cost to meet the increasing needs of both the producing and consuming nations," said a statement they issued here.

"The parties still have significant differences in their positions on the financial terms, but the critical point of assuring an uninterrupted flow of oil in the face of threats to restrict oil availability remains a major problem," the statement said.

The companies sought a five-year agreement and in return offered an annual 2 percent price increase to offset inflation. They also offered an increase in the posted price of crude of at least 20 cents a barrel.

# World Efforts To Explore Space Urged by Nixon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—

President Nixon today called for increased international cooperation in space exploration and the application of "space-related technology to the critical assessment of our environment and to the effective use of our resources."

"We should also promote international cooperation in our space program by pursuing joint space ventures, exchanging scientific and technological knowledge and assisting in the practical application of this knowledge," he said in a report sent to Congress by the National Aeronautics and Space Council.

He said the United States was "greatly encouraged by European interest in joining us in cooperative post-Apollo planning."

Mr. Nixon said that U.S. aeronautics activities have made substantial contributions to U.S. preeminence in civil aviation. He also said the space program has made important contributions in aeronautical services and in the development of "a sound SST (supersonic transport) program."

During the Lenten retreat, the Pope will suspend all audiences. The Rev. Divo Barsotti, an Italian journalist-priest usually described as liberal, will preach the sermons to Pope Paul and his close aides during the retreat.

**Mrs. Meir 'Man of Year'**  
TEL AVIV, Feb. 2 (AP)—The winner of Israel's "man of the year" poll is Premier Golda Meir. Mrs. Meir, 73, got 31 percent of the vote, followed by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan with 22 percent.

**Pope Paul Schedules A Lenten Retreat**  
VATICAN CITY, Feb. 2 (AP)—Pope Paul VI will hold his annual spiritual retreat from Feb. 28 to March 6, the Vatican announced today.

**HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR**  
8 RUE DAUNOU, PARIS — OPE. 73-48  
JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER  
"BANK BOO DOB ROO" OR  
"DOCK BOO NEWLAW" LYONS.  
(12 Rue Michel, LYONS).

# Rocket Burst Speeds Apollo On Course

Halfway Mark to Moon Is Passed

(Continued from Page 1)

"Got something interesting for us to look at?"  
"Well, I was asking you if you had seen anything from that vantage point," Mr. Haise said. "Pretty dark down here where I am right now."

"It's been an hour since I took a look either back in your direction or at the moon," Comdr. Mitchell said. This was in line with contact to early missions when the astronauts looked constantly at the moon looming large outside the spacecraft window.

The astronauts performed routine checks and tasks during the night. They nudged their linked command ship-lunar module combination onto the proper course at 0339 GMT Tuesday for the moon landing by firing a rocket engine for ten seconds.

The blast came as a jolt in the weightlessness of spaceflight and Maj. Roosa said his spacecraft trainer back on earth "was never like that."

The maneuver, executed with precision, guaranteed that Apollo-14 will come within about 77 miles of the moon's far side when contact loops around its leading edge early Thursday. Without the course change, Apollo-14 would have been 2,037 miles too high.

The firing also switched the astronauts out of the "free return" trajectory that would carry them safely back into earth's atmosphere without further engine firings. Now they must make another maneuver to get back.



**RESCUE OPERATION**—Police charge the Rome University law school to rescue three of their colleagues taken captive by students during rioting there yesterday.

# 60 Students, Police Hurt in Rome Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

ROME, Feb. 2 (AP)—Rioting students threw gasoline bombs and abducted three policemen today before being routed from a building at Rome University. At least 60 persons, including 30 policemen, were injured.

Police arrested more than 200 demonstrators, many of whom were freed after questioning. The clash was part of a wave of violence that has recently swept Italy from the rebellious streets of Reggio Calabria in the south to the industrial cities of the north.

In Reggio, organized insurrection spread as another neighborhood declared itself "autonomous."

The southern city's general strike entered its 12th day with most schools and banks closed, but with rail communications restored. A bomb rocked an electrical transforming station along a nearby rail line but it caused little damage.

The battle in Rome reflected growing tension between leftist and rightist student groups, with the police caught in the middle.

Police charged with clubs behind tear-gas barrages to keep about 300 leftist demonstrators separated from neo-Fascists.

The students fought back with stones, one of which hit a policeman in the chest. He was being checked for possible damage to his heart.

The students retreated into a recreation center, taking three policemen as hostages. Police later assaulted the building, freeing their comrades and arresting everyone in sight.

Another fight between leftist and rightist youths disrupted the city council meeting in Sassari, Sardinia's second largest city, last night.

Reggio Calabria's battle to be named capital of the Calabria region was kept alive by hardline groups that continued to erect barricades.

The newest barricades went up around a neighborhood that called itself "the Kingdom of Quinto Street." Previously, two other barricaded neighborhoods named themselves "the Republic of Share" and "the Grand Duchy of Santa Caterina."

Reggio's Mayor Piero Battaglia prepared to travel to Rome to discuss the rebellion with Premier Emilio Colombo, amid growing pressure on the central government to end the unrest.

Mr. Battaglia said that he would ask for 4,000 new government-created jobs for the city and would not renounce the claim to be regional capital.

# No American Combat Troops Operating in Laos, Laird Says

(Continued from Page 1)

ed comment on the invasion reports. He rejected a question on whether President Nixon had been in touch with Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma.

In Vietnam, Laird government officials said they had no knowledge of the reported South Vietnamese incursion, although military sources said Saigon must find such a move "very tempting."

One high-ranking officer noted that his government had lost control over southern Laos to the Communists in 1953.

The Pathet Lao news agency reported today that the Laotian Communists have urged protesters to "bracket and the Soviet Union the 'extremely dangerous' situation in Laos."

The message to the co-chairmen of the 1964 Indochina peace treaty charged yesterday that the United States had massed American and South Vietnamese troops near the Laotian border and sent commandos and Thai troops into Laos.

But in Bangkok, supreme command sources declared that no Thai troops were fighting in southern Laos, although they conceded it was possible that some Thai units of Laotian blood living in northeastern Thailand might have joined the Laotian Army.

Despite the news blackout, however, sources reported that a U.S. South Vietnamese battle plan had been worked out involving 25,000 South Vietnamese and 9,000 U.S. troops.

The Americans would be limited to operating only on South Vietnamese territory with the Saigon forces presumably free to enter Laos against Communist positions. U.S. troops would be engaged in trying to clear enemy forces out of the border areas, centered on Highway 9, it was reported.

"When will we find out what is going on about this operation?" Secretary Laird was asked as he walked away from his brief meeting with the press.

He replied that the U.S. commander in South Vietnam, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, would have to supply the answers.

Earlier, Mr. Laird said: "As you know, I have complete confidence in Gen. Abrams and also confidence in the media and the embargo (on news from Indochina)."

But Mr. Laird excerpted the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia from this expression of confidence in the media. A reporter, faced with repeated "No comments" from the secretary, said indignantly: "I'm not asking."

"But, Mr. Secretary, every news medium in the world is reporting

that this operation is taking place, including Izvestia.

The defense chief retorted: "The only fact is that Izvestia is not speaking the truth."

The Soviet paper charged that military units of the Saigon regime under the direct command of American officers have invaded Laos.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey refused direct answers to a series of questions. "I wish I were in a less inelegant position with regard to questions having to do with the military situation in Indochina. I am not in a position to answer such questions at this time. I might wish it were otherwise, but it is not."

Washington sources said that a new allied military operation was under way near the old U.S. Marine base at Khe Sanh, in northwest South Vietnam near the Laotian border.

The target of the apparent offensive was thought to be the Bolovens Plateau, a large area of high ground where some 1,000 well-equipped North Vietnamese troops are said to be establishing a new headquarters for operations into both South Vietnam and Cambodia.

The U.S. role was reported to involve the clearing of the South Vietnamese part of Highway 9. This road cuts across South Vietnam's northern region and runs across Laos to the Mekong River border with Thailand.

Sources said South Vietnamese troops in Cambodia were presumably assigned the job of striking into Laos itself.

The U.S.-South Vietnamese operation in Cambodia last spring destroyed Communist supply bases there and cut off the deep-water port of Kampong Som, preventing the resupply and reinforcement of Red troops near there.

This forced Hanoi to fall back on southern Laos and the Bolovens Plateau to supply Communist troops in Cambodia, Laos and South Vietnam. Extremely heavy truck traffic has been reported in recent months along the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

The weeks-long heavy U.S. air attacks on the road network apparently now has been backed up with a ground operation designed to neutralize some areas of this new Communist headquarters and supply complex.

The heavy use of American air power is consistent with President Nixon's stated intention to act forcefully if the Communists sought to build up their power in South Vietnam, imperiling U.S. forces who are steadily being withdrawn from Indochina.

**On Laotian Border Action**  
**Senate Unit Asks for End to Secrecy**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
fort to educate members and the country at large.

He said members of the committee did not know about the current operation, except from press reports and added: "I can't understand why the secretary of state didn't tell the committee in the hearings the other day."

Mr. Rogers appeared in closed session before the committee last Thursday, a day before the reports of a new allied push into Laos started amid secrecy in Vietnam.

Sen. Scott of Pennsylvania said he was not at liberty to disclose what the administration has told him about the operation. He quickly added that the seven-to-ten-day timetable was based on news accounts.

"There are no intentions so far as I'm aware to use any ground forces or advisers in Laos," he said.

He also said, "I have heard no reference to close air support" of South Vietnamese forces by American aircraft.

Sen. Scott said it is "nonsense" to describe the U.S. and South Vietnamese operations as escalation of the war.

"We're trying to get out, we are getting out, the process is irreversible," he said. "The enemy has moved its activities over to Laos and Cambodia."

He said that whatever is done there would be to safeguard American troops in South Vietnam against the possibility of attack.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, said he had been told nothing about the operation. "There is a complete black-

# U.S. Poll of Vietnamese Used To Help Re-Election of Thieu

By Gloria Emerson

SAIGON, Feb. 2 (NYT)—National surveys of Vietnamese public opinion, which are prepared and analyzed by the U.S. mission here, are being used to assist President Nguyen Van Thieu in his re-election campaign this year.

The monthly surveys, known as the pacification attitude analysis system, are taken in all the nation's 44 provinces by trained Vietnamese research teams. The purpose is to measure trends in rural opinion and the reaction of Vietnamese to specific events.

Special questions in the surveys enable Mr. Thieu to measure more clearly his own appeal with Vietnamese voters, the popularity of his political rivals and what issues most concern the Vietnamese.

Some Americans Object  
Some Americans working in the pacification program bitterly object to the surveys, which are, in their opinion, "meddling" in Vietnamese elections.

A spokesman for the Civil Operations and Rural Development Support (CORDS), which supervises the surveys and is responsible for the Pacification and Development program in South Vietnam, said in a statement that the questions "were not requested by President Thieu or the government of South Vietnam."

"On some occasions, the government of South Vietnam has suggested subjects in which they would be interested," the statement said.

"The three questions cited were developed by the MACV Military Assistance Command Vietnam-CORDS staff. They were included to give a preliminary indication of public attitudes on an important upcoming event which could have an impact on the Pacification and Development program for the formation of MACV-CORDS and the United States Mission."

Nevertheless, a 26-year-old pacification worker who asked that his name be withheld, said: "Some of the special questions in these surveys are designed to insure the re-election of President Thieu. I really object very strongly to this kind of direct political interference by the American Embassy in the upcoming elections here, especially in light of all the American claims to the contrary."

As an example of this "American interference," the American newsman cited an English translation of Part A of the November, 1970, questionnaire. Three of the 22 questions in it are as follows:

• Which three of these people are most likely to run for election next September?  
• What kind of man should be elected next September?  
• What issue will you consider most important in deciding who to vote for in the next election?  
• It is not known how many Viet-

namese answered the special questions, nor what the results were. They are classified "secret" at Civil Operations Agency headquarters here.

Although some dissidents in the agency believe that Mr. Thieu asked for the surveys, Ambassador William Colby, to use special questions in these surveys to help the Thieu campaign for re-election, there is no proof of it.

The recruitment of one American working in a Delta province as a political officer led him to resign his job last year. Richard Winslow, who left Vietnam early in December, wrote in a letter to the United States to a friend in Vietnam that he was informed by two Americans heading the agency's "pacification studies" group that "Thieu asked Colby to set out the means to make a study of the people's feelings towards it 1971 presidential election so he would know where his own points were and where he'd have to arrange something [like quick appointing new officials] which would make sure that he'd count ahead in a given area."

South Vietnamese troops were also in action in Cambodia yesterday and reported killing 2 guerrillas in a clash close to the border in the Parrot's Beak area. Government losses were one killed and five wounded, a spokesman said.

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# Ground War Is Stepped Up In Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

SAIGON, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—The South Vietnamese military command today reported an upsurge in ground fighting with the heavy series of Viet Cong attacks since last September.

The Viet Cong launched a rocket and mortar bombardment against American and South Vietnamese positions, a spokesman said. American B-52 bombers at fighter-bombers continued the pounding of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in eastern Laos yesterday.

The U.S. command said the Viet Cong killed 100 South Vietnamese military personnel, reported 1 shelling attacks against government positions, and the U.S. command reported three attacks.

The South Vietnamese military command reported an increase in ground fighting throughout the country yesterday and said it Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops killed 100 South Vietnamese military personnel, reported 1 shelling attacks against government positions, and the U.S. command reported three attacks.

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# U.S. Again Blames Russians For Harassment on Autobahn

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The State Department said today that it continues to hold the Soviet Union responsible for East German action on the access routes to West Berlin.

The Russians, Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey told a news conference, "bear the ultimate responsibility for any interference with traffic on the autobahn."

Mr. McCloskey discussed the Berlin situation in confirming that today's meeting of experts of the four powers who have been negotiating on the future of Berlin since last January, had been suspended.

In West Berlin, protocol officers from the U.S., British and French missions informed their Soviet counterparts of the decision less than an hour before the meeting was due to start this morning.

No reason was given, but informed Allied sources linked the move directly to East German harassment of traffic between West Germany and West Berlin. A "total" blockade ended yesterday and five days in which motorists in tow up to 30 hours to get through East German control posts.

Allied sources also said the move was not expected to affect the four power talks between the ambassadors of the four nations. The next round, the fourteenth, is due to take place next Monday.

The United States' Mr. McCloskey said, "will not permit a situation to develop which would prejudice the viability and well-being of the city of Berlin."

Although traffic on the Berlin access ways returned to normal the five days of East German harassment that resembled a semi-blockade left heavy economic loss in its wake.

The East German prevented the movement of traffic to such degree that West German Premier Heilmann called it a "near riot" here.

# Third of U.S. Students Have Tried Marijuana

By Richard D. Lyons  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The largest federal survey of marijuana smoking in American college campuses was made public yesterday, showing that almost one-third of students have tried marijuana and that one-seventh use it regularly.

The survey was conducted for the National Institute of Mental Health whose director, Dr. Benjamin Brown, made the findings public.

Dr. Brown said that while precise figures were not available, it was his "impression that the frequency of severe psychotic episodes from smoking marijuana was 1 in 300." This, he said, was based on observations at hospitals in Los Angeles.

Part of the college survey was contained in a 176-page report titled "Marijuana and Health" which was submitted to Congress yesterday by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the parent body of the National Institute of Mental Health.

## Largest Survey to Date Finds One in Seven Use It Regularly

The study's major points were:

- The use of marijuana is on the increase in the United States, but this increase has slowed in the last year or two.
- In some areas of the country, such as the West Coast, marijuana use seems to have "crested."
- Marijuana is being studied for use in clinical medicine, including its use as a pain-reliever for persons with terminal cancer.
- The campus survey, whose data tabulation still is incomplete, was conducted by Dr. Peter H. Rossi of the Department of Social Relations at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
- Based on questionnaires among 10,000 students at 50 college campuses throughout the country, it was found that 31 percent of the students had tried marijuana at least once. In addition, 14 percent of the students "had used it every week or two" at the time the study was being conducted last year.
- Of this latter group, 79 percent said they found that the continued use of marijuana was "satisfying." This was the same percentage of those who said alcohol was satisfying. Yet only 50 percent put the continued use of tobacco in that category.
- The 31 percent figure of at least one-time use is, according to the report, "a substantial increase among college students" as compared with most previous studies.
- According to the report, "the use of marijuana increased 5 to 12 percentage points between 1968 and 1969 in several local surveys."
- But Dr. Brown said it could be that marijuana use in California, where the practice gained the widest initial headway, had "crested."
- Speaking at a news conference, Dr. Brown emphasized that many if not most of the facts dealing with marijuana

and its use were still unclear, especially the effects of long-term use.

"For the bulk of smoked marijuana does not seem harmful, but it may be some," he said. "While there is some proven negative effect," he continued, "should we encourage the use of this escape from reality?"

Dr. Brown said chemical analyses conducted by the institute on marijuana in the last year showed an enormous fluctuation in the composition of the material claimed to be marijuana.

"Early because of this wide variation in content," he said, "there also was a wide variation in the effects of marijuana on the user."

"A small percentage may have anxiety attacks but in a healthy population the number would be very few," he said.

The report noted that marijuana has been used in medicine for 4,000 years, although not in the United States.

Dr. Brown said: "My opinion is that some of the components of marijuana will find therapeutic usage in the next decade."

### He Cites Tax Reasons on Fee

## Senate Unit Approves Connally, 13 to 0

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate Finance Committee today voted the nomination of John Connally to be Treasury secretary after the Texas denied he might accept private fees as he was governor.

The vote of 13-0 followed a hearing during which Connally testified that he was not aware of the 54-year-old Democrat's receiving the term as governor by the estate of a Texas millionaire. His nomination goes to the Senate floor.

Connally testified that he had paid \$750,000 as legal fees for acting as co-executor of Sid W. Richardson's estate. This legal fee came four years before he became governor in 1963.

Received \$750,000

Mr. Connally, who was President Kennedy's secretary of the Navy, he was paid the \$750,000 over an 11-year period, with \$235,000 during his six-year tenure as state governor.

He denied this violated the state constitution, which prohibits governors receiving any salary, reward or compensation in any person or corporation for services rendered or performed during the time he is governor.

Mr. Connally said that for "obvious tax reasons" he wanted the legal fees paid by the Richardson foundation stretched out over a 10-year period. Such a stretch-out uses the tax bill on the income.

"The monies I received," Mr. Connally testified, "were paid long before I became governor. I violated no constitutional provision for receiving these payments and I have no apologies to offer for collecting that valid fact, the tall silver-haired man said, he gave up between \$500,000 and \$500,000 in fees he also had collected from \$105 million Richardson estate under to serve as secretary of the state in 1961.

Richardson, a personal friend of Mr. Connally, made his fortune in oil and gas enterprises.

Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long D. La. called the payment disclosures, published yesterday by The New York Times and the International Herald Tribune, "warmed-over blarney."

At the close of the hearing, he told reporters: "I personally see no reason why the man should not be confirmed. I find no conflict of interests."



**HUNGRY HORSE**—An Arabian horse at the California State Polytechnic College in Pomona apparently finds a fiberboard sign more to his liking than the grass.

## U.S. Scientists Discover Tiny Sub-A Particle

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 2 (UPI)—University of California physicists announced yesterday the discovery of a tiny subatomic particle which exists for only 15-billionths of a second and is so small it must be observed by the track it makes in a bubble chamber.

It is so tiny and short-lived that future research will have to be done by deduction on a computer.

The scientists spent four years examining more than half a million photographs of nuclear interactions before discovering the particle, called the anti-omega-minus baryon.

It exists during a violent process of subatomic collisions and decay, the scientists, who are stationed at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory here, said.

It is an anti-particle, or "mirror image" of the omega-minus baryon which was first discovered in 1964 at Brookhaven National Laboratory.

Baryons are one of the basic classes of nuclear particles—the building blocks out of which all matter is composed. Each is believed to have a corresponding anti-particle.

The existence of anti-particles themselves was first established at Berkeley in 1955 with the discovery of the anti-proton. The anti-neutron was discovered here in 1956 and the anti-lambda in 1959.

The latest discovery was reported at a meeting of the American Physical Society in New York by a team of five scientists from Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.

## U.S. Launches Job Campaign For Veterans

But Program Chief Says Timing Is Poor

By Philip Shabecoff  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson, announced yesterday the formation of a national advisory committee, including seven cabinet members as well as business and labor leaders, in a major program to find jobs for returning war veterans.

The Jobs for Veterans program is now forming "task forces" in major population centers around the country to help speed veterans back into the labor force.

James F. Oates, national chairman of Jobs for Veterans, said at a news conference at the Labor Department that the organization already had mailed 900,000 letters to employers over the signatures of Mr. Hodgson and Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans.

The response to the letters, which asked for cooperation of the business sector in training and placing veterans, indicated that most employers would be interested in helping, Mr. Oates said.

"Poor Timing"

Mr. Oates, a former chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance Co. of America, said the task of placing veterans in jobs would be "mighty hard."

"I wonder if this could be more poorly timed in terms of the unemployment situation and uncertainties of the economy," Mr. Oates said. "But we have an obligation to these young men, and we need their labor and productivity," he added.

"Many of these young men know only the arts of war. Many of them are black. Bitterness will surely follow if they do not have education and training for jobs."

Million This Year

A report issued by the Labor Department indicated that about one million veterans would be separated from military service in 1971.

Preliminary figures for the last three months of 1970 indicated that the number of jobless service veterans of the "Vietnam era," under 30 years of age, was 290,000—double the number of the previous year. The rate of unemployment among veterans age 20 to 29 years was 7.9 percent.

The rate of unemployment among black veterans was twice as high as among whites.

## But Stipulates 'Positive' Public Attitude Laird Asks Congress to Help End Draft

By Robert Sines  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird called today for congressional cooperation in eliminating the draft by mid-1973.

However, Mr. Laird, testifying at the opening session of Senate hearings on the draft, urged that the present Selective Service Act, which expires June 30, be extended for two more years to prevent manpower shortages.

The secretary told the Senate Armed Services Committee that a goal of ending the draft can be met "if we in the Defense Department vigorously pursue the program we have formulated to reduce draft calls to zero. If Congress supports this program by appropriate legislation, and if the general public gives support by a positive attitude toward military service," as part of the "appropriate

legislation," Mr. Laird proposed a billion dollars in pay increases for enlisted personnel to put the military in a better competitive position with civilian occupations. Mr. Laird indicated that other proposals to make enlistment in the armed services attractive would be made at a later date.

In favoring the end of the draft, the secretary ran into a stone wall of skepticism in committee chairman John C. Stennis, D., Miss., and other conservative members.

Sen. Stennis said "the volunteer objective to me is a flight from reality unless the size of the armed forces is to be reduced in the years ahead for below any figures I consider our minimum requirements."

He said that he did not oppose the concept of a volunteer army but that American security demanded a continuation of the draft.

Mr. Laird agreed that, without new incentives, going away with the draft would cause manpower shortages, especially for the Army, but he noted "that in 1970 only 163,500 men were drafted, the lowest number since 1945, and added that "we are on our way to a goal of zero draft calls."

He told the committee that in fiscal 1972 the manpower strength of the armed forces would be about 2.5 million, requiring 528,000 new enlistees and 43,000 new officers. The secretary expressed the hope that new incentives would bring the bulk of this total into the armed forces voluntarily.

## Muskie Leads Nixon in Poll

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, leads President Nixon 43 percent to 40 as the choice for President if the 1972 election were held now, the Harris Poll reported yesterday.

Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama polled 11 percent of the 1,341 likely voters surveyed by the Harris organization between Jan. 16 and 20, before Mr. Nixon's televised State of the Union address.

Sen. Muskie first pulled ahead of Mr. Nixon after the midterm elections last November when the figure was 48 to 40 with 10 percent for Gov. Wallace. Four percent were undecided then and 6 percent in January.

## Sen. Russell's Successor Vows Racial Fairness

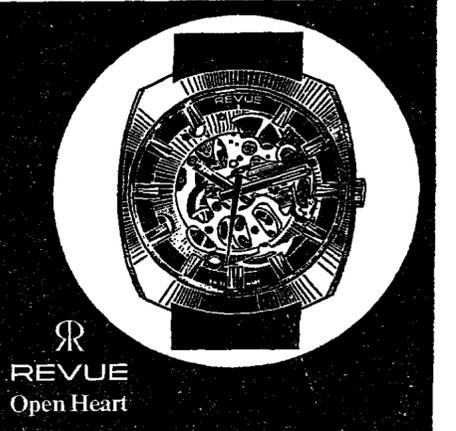
ATLANTA, Feb. 2 (UPI)—David H. Gambrell, appointed yesterday by Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, to fill the U.S. Senate seat vacated by the death of Sen. Richard B. Russell, is a strong supporter of racial moderation in Southern politics.

Mr. Gambrell, a 41-year-old attorney who is chairman of the Georgia Democratic party, said he hoped to become the first senator in the history of the state who would represent it without race as a consideration.

Asked if he would follow the stand of Sen. Russell, who captained Southern anti-civil rights filibusters for more than two decades, Mr. Gambrell declared:

"I doubt it. I'll say this. The passage of time has changed a lot of things. Sen. Russell himself would have recognized things have changed. He would have expected a younger man to take a different position."

The appointment of Mr. Gambrell, who was sworn in today in Washington, brings the Senate back to 55 Democrats and 45 Republicans. An election to fill the seat will be held in November, 1972.



**A technical strip-tease performance**  
nothing is hidden from you any more. There is no dial to cover up the inner beauty of our superbly handcrafted Swiss movements. Be different, own an exclusive Open Heart. Available in Switzerland, from US-\$42.00, under the brands Vulcain and Revue at all leading jewellers and at Bucherer's. For nearest dealer in other countries apply to Vulcain-Revue Factories, La Chaux-de-Fonds (Switzerland).

## Reagan Budget Proposes Cuts in Health, Welfare

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 2.—Gov. Ronald Reagan proposed a \$6.73 billion state budget that avoided a tax increase and slashing welfare and health care and reversing to depression-fighting.

Reagan should be hearing the news as a second," the economist governor told 100 grim department heads after endorsing his "very austere" to the Democrat-controlled legislature.

Reagan proposed holding on to higher education and other government services, with an economic slump has reduced state revenues normal expectations—and prohibited from present-day budget as President did—Gov. Reagan proposed a 2 percent increase in state for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

With the belt-tightening, budget anticipates that the for the first time since the depression will run out of next fall and be forced to v from private lending institutions.

## U.S. Tests of Processed Fish Reveal No Danger of Mercury

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Tests on compressed fish products that Americans consume at the rate of 270 million pounds a year, in the form of frozen dinners, fish sticks, and fish cakes—show mercury content well below the danger level, the Food and Drug Administration said yesterday.

More than 80 samples, selected from seven U.S. processors who obtained the products from abroad, contained an average mercury level of .06 parts per million—with one sample having the highest mercury portion at .16 ppm, the FDA reported. Under FDA guidelines, fish with 5 ppm is withdrawn from the market.

About 98 percent of the frozen fish blocks used in the United States comes from other nations—including Canada, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Denmark and Greenland, the FDA said.

Frozen fish blocks are made from parts of several species of haddock, sole and pollack, the FDA added.

Pregnant Women Warned

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 2 (AP)—Pregnant women have been warned by New York State's health commissioner that eating mercury contaminated tuna and swordfish may be hazardous to their unborn babies.

Commissioner Hollis S. Ingraham said yesterday:

"Evidence indicates that methyl mercury, which can cause some form of brain damage when concentrated in sufficiently large levels, tends to become concentrated in a fetus."

He added that a trace of methyl mercury that may be harmless for adults and children might pose a threat to the unborn.

No cases of fetal damage had been reported, he said, but urged caution until more is learned about the long-term effects of the substance.

Dr. Ingraham's warning did not mention any specific level of mercury considered harmful.

## 10 Senators Urge End of Opposition To China in UN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—Ten senators today offered a resolution urging the United States to end its opposition to China's admission to the United Nations.

The resolution, sponsored by Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., declared that the United States should not accept the expulsion of Taiwan as a condition for the entry of the Peking government.

Sen. Javits, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said Congress should revise its longstanding position of flat opposition to the entry of China. In a Senate speech, Sen. Javits said: "The winding down of the Vietnam war, and the Nixon doctrine which charts a lower military profile for the U.S. in Asia in the years ahead, both argue in favor of steps to reach a new way of living with mainland China."

## West Bengal Fighting Kills 6

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—Fresh fighting flared in West Bengal today with police reporting six more deaths as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi launched the ruling Congress party's election campaign.

The six deaths, three of them Marxist Communists and another a Congress worker, came in individual attacks. Intensity clashes with bombs and knives, police said.

A 12-year-old boy was killed by bomb-throwing extremists as he wrote Marxist slogans on walls in Calcutta.

## Mrs. Nixon Heads CARE Celebration

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Richard Nixon was named honorary chairman of CARE's 25th anniversary committee today, the non-profit organization announced.

"Anniversary celebrations will be held in all parts of the United States in the coming months, highlighted by a CARE world conference in Washington during the week of May 10," CARE said. It said similar events were being planned in Canada and other countries.

CARE is described as "a channel for voluntary relief and development aid from the American and Canadian people to the people of other nations."

## Philadelphia Man Said Slain by Pupil

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2 (UPI)—A teacher was shot to death through the back of the neck yesterday by a 14-year-old student he suspended for cursing in the hallway of a junior high school, police said.

The victim, Samuel J. Freedman, 56, a white art and ceramics teacher was shot as he left the school for the day.

Kevin Simmons, a black student, was arrested at his home about four hours after Mr. Freedman was found in the yard of the racially-mixed school.

Police said Mr. Freedman suspended young Simmons last Friday and told him to return Monday with his mother. Instead, police said, he returned with a gun.

## Kyō Leftists Held

KYO, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—Staged 25 pre-dawn raids throughout Tokyo today in a major drive down on extreme leftist organizations and their hideouts.

Students were arrested and weapons, mostly bamboo confiscated, a police spokesman said.

# What a good time...

## for the good taste of a Kent.

# KENT

## CIGARETTES

With the famous Nicomille Filter

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## A Truce Worth Keeping

Egypt has announced that unless progress is made in the Jarring peace talks, it will not renew the cease-fire that expires Friday. Premier Kosygin publicly urges Israel to make some positive move in the negotiations, but Cairo maintains that the discussions are getting nowhere. So there are harsh words along the Suez Canal, and military gestures—a revival of the "here I come, ready or not" atmosphere that precipitated the 1967 war.

Faults on both sides have contributed to the present tension. Israel consumed a whole truce period arguing about Arab violations. Egypt committed violations that did have a strategic effect, and has only slightly modified its stand that there can be no substantive discussions before an Israeli withdrawal. For its part, Israel has barely mentioned any pullback of troops in connection with an agreement.

Nevertheless, there is hope in the talks, and none in breaking them off, or ending the cease-fire. Cairo, having made considerable gains in reviving the spirit of Arab federalism and enjoying the euphoria of the opening of the Aswan Dam, may believe that the strain of returning to a state of full belligerence will be greater upon Israel than her neighbors, but the political

stability of Jordan, Syria and Iraq is not all that assured; blow-ups in Amman, Damascus or Baghdad could have serious effects for the Arabs. And all the Middle East needs more tranquility than it has enjoyed for the last 20-odd years to give its people anything that resembles the good life.

In other words, the truce is worth keeping, for Arabs as well as Israelis. Neither side can force a decision militarily; border clashes, air raids and large-scale mobilizations offer general chaos rather than a settlement.

It may be that Egypt believes the threat of not renewing the cease-fire, plus military maneuvers opposite Sinai, will break the impasse in the Jarring mission. But it is precisely such tactics which, over a quarter of a century, brought Israel to the banks of the Jordan, the Dead Sea and the Suez Canal, compounding a problem that was difficult enough under any circumstances.

Progress in peace talks may be slow, difficult and productive of much exasperation. But that would be better for both sides than any Six-Day War, whoever seemed to be the victor. Let the truce be renewed, and negotiations continue—realities may emerge for both sides far more clearly than way than when wreathed in the smoke of battle.

## Jawbone and Wishbone

The President's Council of Economic Advisors forecasts a tremendous increase in national output for 1971, with the Gross National Product averaging \$1,065 billion—some \$15 billion to \$20 billion higher than most private economists are predicting, as the council itself concedes.

But are the President's economists really forecasting a GNP of that level—which would require a growth of 12 percent from the fourth quarter of 1970 to the fourth quarter of 1971—or aren't they?

The Economic Report admits that the \$1,046 to \$1,060 billion forecast of the private economists is indeed a "possible outcome." But the administration's economists say "it seems more likely" that with present policies the total will be higher than that and "could be as high as \$1,065 billion." In any case, says the report, its own top figure "is an appropriate target of a policy whose ultimate goal is not a dollar total but a desired behavior of prices, unemployment and real output." The council finds it "reasonable" to conclude that both unemployment and inflation would decline significantly if the \$1,065 billion GNP actually materialized.

Chairman McCracken of the CEA has sought to justify this kind of forecasting by saying that the council is not a group of university professors or business economists making a "normal" forecast. Rather, it is part of the administration, which has policy tools that it can use to make happen what it wants to happen, more or less.

The reason why the target became the forecast lies in the reluctance of the White House to show as high an actual budget deficit as the economists—including those consulted by the White House—expect. A

deficit projection based on "normal" forecasts would have risen higher by billions of dollars—and might well have surpassed fiscal 1971's \$18.6 billion deficit.

Skeptics may ask whether it really matters if the administration presents a true forecast or not. Some may even argue that a super-high forecast is a good thing to whip up confidence and spur business and consumer spending. Indeed, this seems to be part of the administration's plan.

But there are dangers in such tactics. First, there is the danger of undermining credibility in the government's economics. Secondly, the administration might indeed whip up a short-term boom which, if unjustified by underlying conditions, could become a bust. Thirdly, poor forecasting could lead to wrong economic policies. Anticipating so powerful an upsurge, the administration might settle for less fiscal stimulus than the economy really needs. Although federal outlays are planned to rise by nearly \$17 billion in 1971, federal purchases of goods and services (rather than transfers of income) will actually decline by \$1.9 billion in 1971, as the Economic Report makes clear.

But the report does not make clear what rate of monetary growth will be required to achieve the 12 percent GNP growth the council projects for this year. Dr. McCracken has suggested that if the Federal Reserve increases the money supply by 6 to 8 percent, this should be adequate to make the council's forecast come true. Few economists outside the administration—regardless of political affiliation—can accept this analysis.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Drug Problem: Getting to the Roots

Is the time finally at hand when the United States will take what steps are necessary, particularly in its foreign policy, to limit the tidal inflow of hard drugs, in particular heroin? The omens are good. Sen. Mondale, a newcomer to the issue, introduced Monday—and Rep. Rodino, an old hand, last week—legislation designed to encourage the foreign producers and processors of opium (from which heroin is derived) to stop growing it. Their approaches are substantially similar: governments willing to implement police action, crop-substitution and other measures to control opium-growing would get American help for the job; governments found to have failed to take such measures would be subjected to economic sanctions, in national and international forums.

In the past the Congress has been strangely reluctant to address this issue. It has generally been willing to accept the State Department's contention that controlling drugs at the source means intervening in the domestic affairs of another state and must be done carefully and discreetly. The department is entirely right, of course, in noting the aspect of domestic intervention. The trouble is that care and discretion, while necessary to maintain good relations with such an important American ally and drug source as Turkey, have failed to shut off

the flow of heroin. The Turkish government has worked hard to limit opium-growing but so far it has been no match for smugglers. Whether the offer of further aid—and the parallel threat of sanctions—would induce Turkey to move faster and harder, or whether that approach would merely provoke a nationalist uproar, is difficult to predict with assurance. Our own judgment is, however, that those in Turkey who realize the importance of opium control would be strengthened considerably by a tougher American approach.

At one point the Nixon administration seemed to be deadly serious about cutting off drugs at the source, no matter what the consequences. It proclaimed itself to be the first administration that had adopted international drug-control as a goal of American foreign policy. In the clutch, however, it faltered: A statement last July by Attorney General Mitchell that he would support any methods needed to do the job was followed by an outburst of rage in Turkey and then by a State Department-White House backdown. Later, the principal internal White House advocate of a foreign-policy attack on drugs, Daniel Moynihan, left Washington. If Mr. Nixon remains serious about mobilizing all available resources against the drug trade, he can now expect strong support from the Hill.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

February 3, 1896  
PARIS—A dramatic scene occurred on Friday night at 8 Rue de Saury, at Versailles, in the house where General Hoche was born. M. Faustin seriously wounded his wife with a revolver in the eye and shoulder. The woman then lunged herself from the window, and was followed by the husband. Both man and wife are in a serious condition. The latter has for some time been suing the husband for divorce owing to his cruelty.

February 3, 1921  
PARIS—The French Government yesterday issued extracts from a voluminous report by the financial experts at the Brussels conference, tending to prove, contrary to the wailing chorus in Berlin, that Germany is fully capable of paying her reparations debt and that she can and must be made to meet her obligations. It is believed this can be done by means of the yield from taxation and close supervision of her annual expenditures.



Chopper

## Kriegspiel in Vietnam

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—During recent weeks both the North Vietnamese and Chinese have hinted by discreet questioning some nervousness about the chances that the United States might introduce tactical nuclear weapons in Indochina. This is obviously part of the psychological warfare preceding possible offensives by both sides.

What set off these inquiries apparently was a report that massive evacuation of the civilian population in northern South Vietnam, a region implicitly menaced by current Communist military preparations, was either being planned by Saigon or was underway.

The theory is obviously that Washington would never dare face angry U.S. and world opinion by risking the death of large numbers of civilians in any area, but that blast damage and collateral effects from tactical A-weapons could obviously be limited if a massive evacuation occurred ahead of time.

This kind of *Kriegspiel* thinking is one of the more unpleasant features of contemporary intellectual life but exists in both Peking and Hanoi as well as Western capitals.

### Studies Misinterpreted

I cannot personally imagine any scenario bringing nuclear weapons into Indochina. Nevertheless, the dreadful logic adduced by worried Communist strategists, who perhaps plan another major offensive and speculate about the consequences, is exaggerated by misanalysis of U.S. studies.

An example of this sort is a paper called "Civilian Sanctuary and Target Avoidance Policy in Thermonuclear War" written by Edmond O. Stillman, and published in "The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science." Stillman, European director of the Hudson Institute, is a consultant to the Defense Department and Atomic Energy Commission.

The purely theoretical circumstance Stillman addresses as an exercise for nuclearizing the Vietnam war runs as follows: "Unable to solve its dilemma in South Vietnam and Cambodia, the United States invades North Vietnam with an amphibious force of four to five divisions."

"The intention is to seize the Hanoi-Haiphong area, driving the North Vietnamese government from its capital and thereby destroying its prestige as a legitimate government in the North and as the sponsor of a waning insurrection in the South."

"The invasion succeeds beyond expectations and the authority of the North Vietnamese government begins to disintegrate. The Communist Chinese, led by a militant faction, intervene. As in Korea, the Chinese score important successes in the initial phase, and U.S.-South Vietnamese forces suffer major reversals."

### Washington's Reaction

Stillman's conjecture has Washington ponder alternative courses and ultimately detonate a one-megaton A-bomb nine miles above white small nuclear attacks hit selected military targets. He theorizes about growing popular pressure against the Chinese regime, sapping the Communist party's authority.

At this point Stillman's apocalyptic vision goes: "The United States then announces the forthcoming destruction (within, say, 48 hours) of one of the named cities, simultaneously announcing sanctions in other areas. The announcement

of ten likely cities is intended to augment the quality of terror and to drive large segments of the population into motion, disrupting or contributing to the disruption of the governmental structure and authority.

### Fanciful Strategy

"The announcement of sanctuary areas is intended both as a humanitarian measure and as an important contribution to U.S. peace of mind in the aftermath. In 48 hours the United States delivers a delayed action warhead or bomb (set for 24 hours) in Mykden and simultaneously calls upon the Chinese people to overthrow the regime and save themselves. This attack is followed by similar attacks on three additional cities—Kharbin, Changchow and Canton."

All this is improbable in the highest degree but, nevertheless, the mere existence of such theoretical papers clearly alarms Peking and Hanoi. Things being what they are, the U.S. government would almost certainly be even more threatened by public rage than the Chinese or North Vietnamese governments should the kind of fanciful strategy imagined by Stillman be used. Nevertheless, two factors—one known and one unknown—might be behind Communist inquiries on American intentions.

The belief that some kind of civilian evacuation might be underway in the northern provinces could look to Hanoi like premature withdrawal of civilians from an area where nuclear weapons may be employed. The unknown factor is the Communist's own intention. Are they planning another offensive now to check the mounting allied thrust or, ultimately, a massive Dien Bien Phu effort when American withdrawals pass a certain point.

WASHINGTON.—A question the historians of this era will have to confront is how the Indochina war issue, which has dominated so much of the national debate, escaped definitive treatment in any of the national elections of the period.

Four times now, at two-year intervals going back to 1964, we have conducted campaigns in which the voters—except in scattered local contests—have been told almost nothing meaningful about the alternative policies the rival parties would pursue toward the war. And yet, after each of these elections, significant and controversial policy decisions have been made.

In 1964, Lyndon Johnson ran and won on a pledge to avoid American troop commitments to Vietnam, and less than a year later sent the first large-scale combat forces to that country.

In 1966, when the costs of that policy were already becoming apparent, the leadership of the Republican opposition nonetheless endorsed its essential assumptions and strategies. The voters handed Johnson and the Democrats a massive repudiation on other issues, but his response was further escalation of the level of troops and warfare.

In 1968, the failure of that policy drove him from office, but the general election campaign between Hubert H. Humphrey and Richard Nixon produced bipartisan expressions of support for the new American policy of remaining in Vietnam until negotiations guaranteed the survival of a non-Communist government in Saigon. Richard Nixon was elected on the promise of a plan to end the war, but not until long afterward did he reveal that his plan was to reverse the Johnson strategy and begin withdrawing American troops before a political settlement was reached.

### Debate in Congress

Before the 1970 election, the Cambodian invasion had made it clear that the new strategy might involve increasing American intervention in other countries of Southeast Asia. There was heated debate in Congress, but little of the controversy carried over into the 1970 campaign.

Instead, for the fourth time in as many elections, the voters were

assured that there was no real disagreement between the parties over Indochina strategy—and were invited to consider other issues. And now, as before, we can see a new strategy emerging in the post-election period—a strategy of expanded military action aimed at protecting non-Communist governments, not just in Vietnam, but in all of Indochina. We find again that the controversy that was not vented in the campaign is boiling in Congress and the country.

It is a dreary cycle, and hardly an advertisement for the efficacy of the two-party system. But it may be, however, that the pattern of political decisions in which both parties have participated, is coming to an end.

Public opinion and opposition-party strategy appear to be coalescing at last in a proposition that may be explicit enough to provide an electoral mandate for a substantive decision on our policy in Indochina—something lacking since 1964.

Last Sunday's Gallup Poll reported that 73 percent of the American voters now support congressional action to withdraw all U.S. troops from Vietnam by the end of this year.

That is one-third more than favored the same proposition last September, and it now commands heavy majorities among Democrats, Republicans and Independents.

### Wide Backing

It is a clear, explicit proposition—even if all its consequences probably have not been thought through by its adherents in the public. And it happens to be a proposition supported by almost all the men in contention for next year's Democratic presidential nomination.

Sen. George McGovern initiated the proposal, and it has been endorsed by his colleagues and potential competitors, Edmund Muskie, Birch Bayh, Harold Hughes, and Edward Kennedy. Only Sen. Henry M. Jackson among the Democratic hopefuls is clearly on the other side, with Hubert H. Humphrey reserving judgment on the matter for the time being.

The leading Democratic proponent has acknowledged that the price for fixing a final date for American withdrawal may well be

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—At his last two press conferences, Secretary of State William Rogers has twice refused to answer a simple question: Does the United States consider the government of the Republic of China to be the government of the Chinese mainland?

If his predecessors John Foster Dulles, Christian Herter or Dean Rusk had ducked that question the way Rogers did, it would have set off international shock waves. But the attention paid to the Rogers evasion was minimal.

The end result of changing American policy toward China and of a shift in American opinion about such policy are not yet in sight, but the drift is unmistakable.

When Mao Tse-tung took over the mainland in 1949 and Chiang Kai-shek retreated to Taiwan, the Truman administration considered whether to recognize the Communist regime in Peking. In 1950, before the outbreak of the Korean war and at Secretary of State Dean Acheson's direction, the head of the policy planning staff, Paul Nitze, stayed up most of one night drafting the necessary papers. But for reasons not totally clear even now, no move was made. The Korean war, and the intervention of Chinese Communist "volunteers" soon thereafter, ended any chance of recognition.

The United States, from then until Rogers ducked the question on Dec. 22 and again last month, had formally considered the Republic of China (Chiang's regime on Taiwan) as the legal government of the mainland. In 1956, for example, the State Department rejected the idea of a "two Chinas" policy on the ground, in part, that Chiang's government "would not accept any diminution of its sovereignty over China," meaning all of China.

**Rogers Inconsistent**  
This is to be consistent with past U.S. policy, Rogers would have had to answer "yes" to the question of whether Nationalist China is considered the government of the mainland. Instead, "in each case, he spoke of reviewing American policy."

In effect, Rogers has started the process of ending the fiction that the Chiang regime speaks for the mainland. But he is not yet ready to go the whole route because he has not figured out how to keep Taipei in the UN while also letting Peking in.

Perhaps there was a time when a "two Chinas" policy would have won overwhelming UN support despite the opposition of both China and that time is gone. Now the United States is desperately trying to salvage something for Chiang, but even here some American officials complain that he stubbornly rejects any thought of compromise, even if one could be found.

**Knoland's Opposition**  
In the first years of the Eisenhower administration the President toyed with the idea of recognition of Peking, partly on the ground that it might pull China away from the Soviet Union. But the Senate majority leader at the time, the GOP's William Knowland, declared that in such a case China would get into the United Nations, and he would thereupon resign his post and campaign to pull the United States out of the UN.

When John F. Kennedy became President he ordered a study of China policy, but nothing came of it.

From time to time in the last eight years there was talk in Washington of better relations with China. But the Vietnam war and the massive Chinese help to Hanoi, plus the Cultural Revolution in China, made any substantive move impossible.

After the Cultural Revolution, however, Peking's fortunes at the UN began to revive. Late last year for the first time it won a majority vote for entry. Doubt that Peking wants to get in was dispelled by an article in the Nov. 27 issue of Peking Review, in which the vote tallies from 1959

to 1970 were given, with the "anti" votes under the heading "votes falling after U.S. imperialism."

Before that vote was taken the American head-counters foresaw what might happen. And so the Nixon administration began to talk less about keeping Peking out of the UN than about preserving the seat of Nationalist China.

Both Chinas themselves have always rejected the two-China idea because both Peking and Taipei—that is, Mao and Chiang—contend they represent all of China. The United States has constantly backed Chiang's contention even though the UN American-Chinese mutual defense treaty pledged Chiang not to try to invade the mainland without U.S. approval. This was the "releasing" of Chiang.

**Letters**  
**Israeli Goals**  
I read with great interest both the articles of Mr. Mohammed Hassanem Heykal of Al Ahran of Beirut who recently was in Cairo and Tel Aviv, which appeared on the same editorial page of the NYT of January 14. I have a simple question, the answer to which will determine the outcome of the Middle East crisis: What does Israel really want? If Israel wants additional territory, this will mean continuing troubles and tension not only in the very near future but for years to come.

**Questionable Conduct**  
By David S. Broder  
The overthrow of the present governments in Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane. But Nixon feels that these governments are not essential to America's interests and that a fixed timetable for withdrawal offers the only way to end America's combat role in all of Indochina, to secure the release of our prisoners and to close out the whole ghastly history of that misguided intervention.

It is a proposal Mr. Nixon would surely reject today, and his opposition is sufficient to block its passage in Congress. It may be that Vietnamization may meet the issue by 1972, or it may be that before the campaign begins Mr. Nixon himself may be willing to set a final date for withdrawing all American forces.

If not, the proposition may well become the centerpiece of presidential campaign debate. It could at long last provide a focus for a public resolution of this too-long-postponed Indochina policy question.

Is the Soviet Union and is the United States secure now, with thousands of miles separating them from each other? Modern warfare ended the so-called territorial buffer zones, especially with the introduction of long-range, medium-range and short-range missiles. If Israel really wants peace and wants to live in peace in the rest of the Arab world, then Israel has to withdraw and give up these territories, according to the United Nations Security Council's resolution of November 22, 1967, which gives Israel for the first time recognition as a state in the Middle East.

**IRAHHIM BEZZAT**  
Foreign News Editor,  
Rocel Youssef,  
Cairo.

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السنة الأولى

# Chile's Plan Of Takeovers

## Varns on Seizure Of U.S. Companies

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., yesterday said that plans of the new Chilean government for "discriminatory expropriation of American companies" would harm Chile's economy and "severe" needed investment elsewhere in Latin America.

He New York Republican, citing a Latin American survey, urged that foreign investment, called counteraction by advocates of state enterprise. He urged the nation of an international body assure fair treatment of foreign investment.

The time has come for establishment of a "GATT for investment" consultative organization similar to the 80-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Javits said. GATT had established a code of good behavior international trade relations and all action on foreign investment problems could "mitigate its toward destructive economic nationalism."

Javits spoke at an American Management Association conference on the newly formed Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), which is a federal agency designed to encourage private investment in developing areas.

**Sponsored Group**

Mr. Javits was a major sponsor of the legislation that established a new corporation, created to oversee the investment guarantee function of the Agency for International Development.

However, he said, because of the Chilean expropriation threat, this new instrument for helping developing countries was in danger of being crippled before it even got started.

It is no secret, Sen. Javits pointed out, that the OPIC "has taken over AID obligations" in a very heavy instrument, a member of the senator's staff said that the OPIC was responsible investment insurance coverage Chile of more than \$300 million. Its present reserves amounted only \$4 million.

Sen. Javits said that he felt concerned that Congress should strengthen its commitment to the new agency and appropriate any additional funds needed to pay off its claims. However, he added, "I need not weaken support for OPIC."

A pending amendment to the Chilean Constitution, Sen. Javits said, aimed solely at expropriation of American companies, chiefly in the areas of copper and copper mines. He termed it "discrimination" and "isolation" that would isolate and harm Chile economically.

# Episcopalians to Battle GM On Dealings With S. Africans

## By William R. MacKaye

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—Top national officers of the U.S. Episcopal Church, which is a substantial stockholder in General Motors, have notified GM that they intend to battle at its annual meeting for a shareholders' order that the nation's largest automaker cease doing business in South Africa.

The announcement yesterday served to put General Motors executives on notice that they will be faced by a social-action-minded proxy fight for the second straight year. Last year, they beat down "Campaign GM," which called on the nation's largest stockholders to elect three directors representing the general public.

The new challenge to GM policies is a part of a four-year-old Episcopal Church effort to "exercise responsible stewardship" of its money by pressuring those firms with which it does business to sever their financial ties with segregationist South Africa.

The Right Rev. John R. Hines, who signed the formal notice to the GM board chairman, James M. Roche, said he was acting as chief executive of the denomination's Domestic and Foreign Mis-



BOARDING PARTY—An Ecuadorian fisheries adviser (second from left) and his woman assistant (on the ladder) board the U.S. tuna boat Western King at Salinas, Ecuador, to make an appraisal for a fine for alleged fishing violations in Ecuadorian waters.

# French Cellist Boycotts Russia On Anti-Semitism

## On Anti-Semitism

GENEVA, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Pierre Fournier, the French cellist, said today that he had refused an offer to play in the Soviet Union because of the government's anti-Jewish policy.

He said he had been asked to appear as soloist at concerts the French National Orchestra will give in May during a tour of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Fournier said that his refusal was motivated by what he saw as Moscow's anti-Jewish policy in the recent Leningrad trial of Soviet Jews who were found guilty of planning to hijack an airliner to flee the country.

"I have too many Jewish friends to accept to play in a country with an official policy of anti-Jewish discrimination," the cellist said. "But it was also my duty as an independent French artist to refuse the concert offer."

# Jordan Uncovers Guerrilla Prison

## Church Divided on Accord

# Vatican, Spain Deadlocked On Draft of New Concordat

## By Richard Eder

MADRID, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Two and-a-half years after Pope Paul VI asked Generalissimo Francisco Franco to give up his right to participate in the naming of bishops, the effort to work out a new concordat defining the status of the Roman Catholic Church in Spain remains deadlocked between the Spanish government and the Vatican.

The publication today in the Spanish press of a provisional working draft for a new concordat, initiated six months ago by Spanish and Vatican officials, paradoxically underlines the extent of the deadlock.

A majority of the 81-member Spanish conference of bishops, which has been studying the draft, has come out firmly against it on the ground that it does little to loosen the close ties between church and state.

At the same time, government officials have been quoted anonymously in the press here as to the effect that the draft is nothing more than a study and does not represent policy.

**Pillar of Regime**

The present concordat—a treaty between a government and the Vatican defining the status of the church in a particular country—was signed in 1953, at a time when the Catholic Church in Spain was a firm pillar of the Franco government and took pride in the close association.

It gave the Spanish church a series of privileges: a voice in education, the supervision of marital law, economic support by the state and limited immunity of members of the clergy from criminal prosecution. In exchange, it gave Gen. Franco the right to choose bishops from a list of three selected by the Vatican from a prior list worked out jointly between the Vatican and the government.

The Second Vatican Council decided that situations of legal privilege, such as those given by concordats, were undesirable and urged that they be gradually discarded. More important, the liberal post-conciliar trends began a rapid transformation in the outlook of the Spanish church.

Much of the younger clergy has moved into a position of vigorous opposition to the Franco government. The bishops, although slower to move, have become, in the last couple of years, what might fairly

# Two Students Die in Manila Fuel Protest

## 19 Hurt in 2d Day Of Police Clashes

MANILA, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Two students were shot dead and 19 other people injured in clashes with police here today in the second day of violent protests over fuel price increases.

Police opened fire to disperse the students, who had barricaded central streets and the Philippine state university campus in support of a strike by mini-bus drivers against the increases in some fuel prices. The students, aged 19 and 24, were slain by gunfire. A third student, aged 16, was reported in serious condition with a bullet in his abdomen.

Most of the casualties occurred at the university in nearby Quezon City, where students pelted police with stones and home-made bombs. Eyewitnesses said police had fired into the air as they closed in to break up student groups barricading roads throughout the campus. Earlier, the police had used truncheons and teargas to disperse the students.

The students succeeded in disrupting the normal flow of public transport maintained by drivers who refused to join the strike.

The dispute spread to fishermen who manneer picketed boats and prevented 100 fishing boats from unloading their catches.

The boats had gone out before the fishermen's associations announced they were striking last night.

The government's Price Control Council last Friday approved price increases in many petroleum products. The mini-bus drivers claimed the increases would inflate a wide range of prices.



TATE TRIAL WITNESSES—Joseph Krenwinkel and his former wife, Dorothy, the parents of convicted murderer Patricia Krenwinkel, after testifying at trial.

# Krenwinkels Back Daughter In Bid to Moderate Sentence

## By John Kendall

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 2.—The parents of a convicted murderer in the Sharon Tate case declared their love and support for her daughter in court yesterday as her lawyers attempted to save her from a death sentence.

Joseph Krenwinkel and his former wife, Dorothy, were the first witnesses called by defense attorneys in the last day of the trial, which will set the penalties for Patricia Krenwinkel and three others convicted of murder in the case.

Miss Krenwinkel's childhood, as described by her parents, was typically American middle class: church, Sunday school, Easter egg hunts. She was a good baby, they said, and a gentle child who loved animals, sang in the church choir, liked religion and was never hostile, violent or disrespectful.

"Did she cause you any trouble or grief as a child?" asked Paul Fitzgerald, the defendant's attorney.

"Never," said Mr. Krenwinkel. "I couldn't have asked for a better one."

"Did you love your daughter?" the attorney asked.

"Very much," Mr. Krenwinkel said huskily, looking at his daughter. "And I still do."

To the same question put by Mr. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Krenwinkel sobbed and said: "I did love my daughter. I do love my daughter. I always will love my daughter. No one will ever tell me she did anything horrible."

Miss Krenwinkel is the only defendant among the four on trial who the prosecution claims actively participated in all seven killings.

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# 2 Kashmiri Hijackers Destroy India Airline Plane in Pakistan

## LAHORE, Pakistan, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Two young Kashmiri hijackers tonight set fire to the Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship aircraft they seized on Saturday, the airport control tower here said. Most of the \$1.1 million aircraft was destroyed.

The two young men had threatened to destroy the plane if their demands for the release of 26 people recently detained by India in Kashmir for alleged subversive activities were not met. India had rejected the demands.

The 26 passengers and crew of four of the plane returned to India by road yesterday.

The two hijackers had emerged from the plane brandishing pistols and grenades after setting the aircraft alight. They threatened firemen who tried to fight the blaze.

The two young men then surrendered to the airport and were whisked to the airport.

Both the hijackers were injured in the blaze, one of them seriously, according to the Associated Press of Pakistan.

Only the tail portion and left wing of the aircraft were still intact from the burning.

Pakistan authorities earlier had ruled out the possibility of returning the two hijackers to India, saying Kashmiris are not Indian nationals.

"I Won't Mind Dying"

One of the hijackers told reporters earlier today they were awaiting orders from the Kashmir National Liberation Front on the fate of the airliner.

But his colleague, named Ashraf, added: "I won't mind blowing it up and dying with it."

# Jordan's Army Reported Holding Tank Maneuvers

## AMMAN, Feb. 2 (AP).—King Hussein's army held tank maneuvers in an undisclosed area of Jordan today as tension grew in the Middle East over the approaching end of the Arab-Israeli ceasefire.

A terse announcement over Amman radio said the army's 86th Armored Brigade staged the tank exercises under the personal supervision of Crown Prince Hassan, Hussein's brother.

The maneuvers followed official reports that troops and tanks were streaming to the Jordan river cease-fire line with Israel since Saturday.

**Israeli Charges**

TEL AVIV, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Israel accused Egypt of making aerial sweeps over Israeli Suez Canal positions today in violation of the cease-fire for the second time in 24 hours.

In its 34th complaint to the UN peace supervisory organization since the cease-fire began Aug. 7, Israel said two Egyptian Sukhoi-7s crossed the canal at 11:00 GMT and two MiG-21s crossed at 12:45 GMT.

# Count Domenico Agusta, 63; Made Motorcycles, Helicopters

## MILAN, Feb. 2 (AP).—Count Domenico Agusta, 63, one of Italy's leading manufacturers of motorcycles and helicopters, died today.

His factories make MV-Agusta motorcycles and Agusta-Bell helicopters. His motorcycles, ridden by Italian world champion Giacomo Agostini, have dominated international races in recent years.

Count Agusta made international headlines in 1967 when he fought in vain to prevent the marriage of his daughter Giovanna to a black Brazilian soccer player, Jose Germano de Sales.

They were married in Belgium against the wishes of her father, who said she was too young. The affair prompted editorials about race relations in Italy.

Giovanna gave birth to a baby Nov. 12, 1967, but she and her husband were separated last June 4. He returned to Brazil and Giovanna lived with her family.

# Obituaries

## NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP).—Gilbert F. Kennedy, an international lawyer who represented the United States at the embassy in London and in cases on the Continent in the 1930s and 1940s, died Saturday. He would have been 100 on April 10.

## ELKHART, N.Y., Feb. 2 (AP).—Mrs. Walter Schreiner, 49, who as Ethel Casey played leading stage roles in the United States and abroad, died Saturday.

## ROME, Feb. 2 (AP).—Princess Bona of Savoy-Genova, 75, widow of Prince Conrad of Bavaria, and a cousin of ex-King Umberto of Italy, died today.

## JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 2 (AP).—Lady Caroline Magdalene Oppenheimer, 71, stepmother of South African mining magnate Ernest Oppenheimer, died here today. She was the daughter of British Baronet Sir Robert Grenville Harvey and was born at Langley Park, Slough, England.

## HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Bob Hilliard, 53, who wrote the lyrics for "Dear Hearts and Gentle People," "One Day Will Come" and other well-known songs, died yesterday.

## WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—Graeme Campbell Bannerman, 60, a vice-president of the University of California since 1968 and an assistant secretary of the Navy from 1965 to 1968, died Sunday.

# Soldier Slapped by Patton Dies; 'Tried to Forget' 1943 Incident

## MISHAWAKA, Ind., Feb. 2 (AP).—Charles E. Kuhl, 55, the soldier slapped by Gen. George S. Patton in a Sicilian hospital during World War II—a slap which cost Patton command of the U.S. Seventh Army—has died in the obscurity he sought for 27 years.

Mr. Kuhl, a sweeper in a Mishawaka factory, died Sunday of an apparent heart attack, but his death was made public only today.

"I tried to forget it," Mr. Kuhl said in an interview last March after the movie "Patton" had spotlighted the incident again.

"I think he was a great general," Mr. Kuhl said in the interview.

"I think he went a little over his needs, personally. I mean he was a glory hunter I think at the time it happened. I think he was pretty well worn out—pretty well shot himself. I think he was suffering a little battle fatigue himself."

Mr. Kuhl said that as he remembered the incident, Patton came to his hospital bed in Palermo in late 1943 and told him, "I don't know how a mother could raise such a sissy or coward."

Mr. Kuhl, who had served in the North African invasion and later was a part of the Normandy invasion, said Patton slapped him with a pair of riding gloves and "kicked me in the fanny."

The veteran said it was discovered later that he was suffering from malaria. He said Patton apologized to him personally and said he hadn't known how sick Mr. Kuhl was.

# Labor Opens Lead Over Heath's Tories

## LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP).—Britain's opposition Laborites have further increased their lead over Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservatives, according to the Harris opinion poll published in today's Daily Express which said the lead had increased from six percentage points in a December poll to seven in the sounding taken between Jan. 18 and Jan. 25.

Labor party leader Harold Wilson also increased his lead in popularity over Mr. Heath from 17 percentage points to 18.

# Mihajlov Says He Faces New Trial

## SLGRADE, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Slobodan Mihajlov, the Yugoslav who served three and a half years in prison on charges of publishing "hostile propaganda," said yesterday that he is new prosecution.

He said that because of his arrest Oct. 24 in the New York Times, he was being accused of violating the terms of his release from prison last March. He barred him from publishing anything in public for four years, faces a possible two-month sentence.

A 36-year-old former university teacher said he was told last Friday during an appearance before a court in Novi Sad, that his arrest on art was a violation of the terms of his release from prison last March. He said he had been arrested for political articles.

# South Africa Lets Test Come Back

## PT TOWN, Feb. 2 (UPI).—South African government officials lifted its ban on Anglican Colin Davidson, who two ago was refused re-entry to a visit of slightly more than two hours to Swaziland.

Davidson said he entered land briefly Sunday to take his child to a multiracial school near the Swaziland capital.

He attempted to return to Africa, he said, police at order post of Obokok turned back.

By a spokesman for the African Interior Ministry, Davidson had been issued only Mr. Davidson's return.

# Food Waters Ease Mozambique

## RENCO MARQUES, Mozamb. Feb. 2 (UPI).—Flood water have subsided slightly in these East Africa where winds have marooned torrential rain fell last Thursday.

Quereiros, Mozambique's secretary of communication, said the receded yesterday in the coastal plain area but the sports of flood waters from the interior moving down into the plain.

He said the official death toll so far is 26 but that a final figure not be reached until the roads are open and a toll call was by tribal chiefs.

# The State Gives 'Right to Be Born'; Tough N.C. Abortion Law Upheld

## CHARLOTTE, N.C., Feb. 2 (UPI).—North Carolina's stringent abortion law has been upheld by a three-judge federal panel on the grounds the state can constitutionally assign "the right to be born" to a human organism.

In a ruling issued yesterday, the panel declared the human organism, from the moment of conception, a "unique physical entity" with the potential to become a person.

"Whatever the entity is, the state has chosen to protect its very existence," the judges said. "The state's power to protect children is a well-established constitutional maxim. That this power should be used to protect a fertilized egg or embryo or fetus during the period of gestation embodies no logical infirmity, but would seemingly fall within the plenary power of government."

The judges, however, struck down a four-month residency requirement in the law as an unconstitutional infringement of travel.

The North Carolina law permits abortion by a licensed physician in cases of rape and incest or when the pregnancy might result in harm to the mother or a seriously defective child.

Its constitutionality was challenged on grounds it violated a woman's right to determine whether she would bear children.

# Westmoreland Visits Franco in Madrid

## MADRID, Feb. 2 (AP).—Gen. William Westmoreland, U.S. Army chief of staff, made an unannounced visit to Madrid today and conferred with Gen. Francisco Franco and other Spanish military leaders.

The embassy spokesman said Gen. Westmoreland was scheduled to depart from Torrejon air base outside Madrid for other stops in Europe today.

# Pompidou Starts Africa Trip Today

## PARIS, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—French President Georges Pompidou sets out tomorrow on a ten-day tour of five French-speaking African states during which he will confer with some of Africa's "wise men."

They include two of Africa's best-known elder statesmen: President Leopold Sedar Senghor, 64, a philosopher and poet, of Senegal, and President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, 65, of the Ivory Coast.

Both held ministerial posts in the French government before leading their countries to independence.

During the tour, which starts in the desert republic of Mauritania, Mr. Pompidou will also talk with Mauritania's President Mokhtar Ould Daddah, Cameroun President Ahmadou Ahidjo and Gabon President Albert-Bernard Bongo.

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# S. Africa Acts To Tighten Up Censorship

## Secrecy to Be Given To Movie Controls

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The South African government today published a bill which will effectively tighten the country's already rigid censorship laws.

The Publications and Entertainments Amendment Bill, which is expected to be passed by Parliament during the newly opened current session, is aimed primarily at closing loopholes in the law regarding films.

When passed, it will prohibit open discussions of decisions by the Publications Control Board—the overall censorship agency—on films that it has banned or of cuts made in films that it has passed for screening in an expurgated version only.

The bill was released here today after its first reading in the House of Assembly yesterday.

The great majority of films shown in South Africa are usually censored on the grounds of objectionable violence, nudity or unpopular political themes. The number of films banned has increased sharply during the last few years. The bill will clamp down on the screening of privately imported films. The present law can only ban or make cuts in films for public showing and the screening of banned films in private homes has recently become one of the most fashionable upper-class entertainment fads.

This will be checked by the new bill, which gives the Publications Control Board wide powers to impose conditions on a film's screening—such as prohibiting any person from showing a banned film to any other person.

The only detail of a film that has not been approved by the board that can be published will be the film's title.

Observers here said it was clear the bill would lead to stricter film censorship by allowing the board to operate in secrecy, with no way of challenging its decisions or finding out how or why they had been made.

### Nigeria Student Killed

LAGOS, Nigeria, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The University of Ibadan announced today following demonstrations in which a student was shot dead. The students were demanding the removal of a cafeteria manager from one of the male residence halls.

# Uganda Strongman Chooses Obote Foes in New Cabinet

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 7 (WP).—Uganda's military ruler, Maj. Gen. Idi Amin, named an 18-man cabinet today and moved toward filling the political vacuum that had existed around him since he seized power eight days ago.

Gen. Amin's cabinet choices indicate he will lean heavily on civil servants to run the East African country of eight million people until he steps aside for "fair and free" elections, promised for an unspecified future date.

Eight of the new ministers are experienced government administrators and two others are ex-diplomats.

Gen. Amin, who formally abolished parliament and announced he would rule by decree, also named to his cabinet a few Baganda political leaders who were long-time foes of President Milton Obote, who was deposed by Gen. Amin's Jan. 25 coup. Most prominent among them is former parliament member Abu Mayanja, once detained by Mr. Obote.

The naming of the cabinet may pave the way for diplomatic recognition for Gen. Amin's government.

He dispatched a mission to Addis Ababa today in an apparent attempt to seek support from Emperor Haile Selassie and Organization of African Unity officials, who were visited by Mr. Obote yesterday.

A brief gunbattle reportedly flared in Kampala today when troops trapped a wanted officer suspected of being loyal to Mr. Obote in a house that they riddled with bullets. The officer was said to have been captured.

Gen. Amin did not name any of Mr. Obote's former ministers to his cabinet. Only one soldier, Lt. Col. Obote Gama, is in Gen. Amin's cabinet, in the key post of internal affairs. The police are represented by the national police chief, E. W. Oryema, in the minor portfolio of minerals and water resources.

The cabinet choices will doubtless be analyzed for clues to the still largely unknown political thinking of Gen. Amin, a tough, slow-talking career soldier who says he took power only to protect himself and the army from Mr. Obote's schemes.

Those who criticized Mr. Obote for refusing to heed technical advice may be heartened by Gen. Amin's willingness to use civil servants in key ministerial posts.

In foreign affairs, however, he named one of his personal advisers, an attorney named Wanume Ekibi.

The general may have also used the cabinet list to reinforce his new apparent alliance with the Baganda, the country's largest and most advanced tribe, which lives around Kampala and whose popular support gave his coup much of its early momentum.

The Baganda bitterly opposed Mr. Obote, who ousted their traditional king, the Kabaka, in 1966. He also greatly reduced their kingdom's powers in 1967 by shifting from a federal system to a centralized republic, and later jailed many of their political leaders such as Mr. Mayanja.

The informed political thinking in Kampala seems to be that if Gen. Amin lives up to his promise of early elections, the "old" Baganda politicians, who bogged the country down in ineffectual bickering among themselves before Mr. Obote came to power, will return to the forefront.

The main political issue is likely to be whether to retain the centralized system or go back to the weak federalism of 1966.

Gen. Amin referred in his announcement today to the "Second Republic" of Uganda and has indicated several times that he does not favor a return to monarchy.



TETE-A-TETE—Two buffaloes rub noses at the Madison, Wis., zoo during a sub-zero cold snap that put a coating of ice on the animals' faces and whiskers.

# U.S. Midshipmen To Go to Sea on Foreign Ships

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 7 (UPI).—For the first time, midshipmen from the U.S. Naval Academy will spend their summer cruise assignments on naval vessels of foreign countries.

The middies spend the summer before their senior year at sea. Most will continue to sail on U.S. ships, but 39 midshipmen will be assigned to foreign ships.

Fifteen will be assigned to the five-ship NATO fleet. The three-year-old fleet consists of two ships from the Netherlands and one each from Britain, Norway and the United States. The other 24 will sail on ships of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, West Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and New Zealand. A like number of foreign midshipmen will be assigned to U.S. vessels.

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# Swiss Court Gives Algeria Stolen Funds

GENEVA, Feb. 7 (AP).—A Swiss court ruled today that the Algerian government is entitled to the \$2,246,000 Swiss francs (\$9.2 million) fund of the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) party, with which treasurer Mohammed Khider absconded in 1963.

Mr. Khider was expelled from Switzerland in October, 1964, for alleged illegal political activity after reportedly depositing the money in numbered Geneva bank accounts. He was assassinated in Madrid in January, 1967.

A litigation battle has been going on since 1967 between lawyers representing the Algerian government and the custodian of the funds, the Arab Commercial Bank in Geneva, whose general secretary, Zouhair Mardam Bey, a 48-year-old Syrian, was briefly imprisoned by the Swiss in 1964 for refusing to divulge details of the account.

In the lengthy court hearing the bank argued that the present Algerian government was not entitled to act as legitimate representative of the FLN because President Houari Boumediene—who came to power in a coup in July, 1965—had not been legally elected head of the FLN by a congress of the movement.

Roger Budin, counsel for the Algerian government, told the court that the money was Algerian property and claimed that Mr. Khider had been guilty of misappropriating the funds—with the Arab Commercial Bank acting as his accomplice.

The Geneva court ruled in favor of the Algerian government, saying it is entitled to the money, plus 15 percent annual interest since 1967 when a Swiss court ordered the funds frozen.

It is not known if Mr. Khider and his associates managed to draw out any of the money before that decision.

Arab Commercial Bank lawyers said an appeal will be made to a superior Geneva court and, if necessary, to the Supreme Federal Court.

Mr. Khider was one of the dissident FLN leaders who fell out with leader Ahmed Ben Bella after he came to power and then fled the country.

# Australia Unions Halt the Export of Merino Rams

SYDNEY, Feb. 7 (NYT).—The export of Australian merino stud rams by airfreight was stopped today at least temporarily when labor unions refused to permit refueling of a Norwegian jet scheduled to carry 150 of the valuable animals to Europe, reportedly for buyers in the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries.

Earlier, shippers had evaded the union ban on exporting the prized rams—important in Australia's prosperous wool industry—by sending out two or three at a time in light planes taking off from rural airfields. The rams would be transferred to jets in Fiji for shipment to purchasers in South America.

The clandestine operation came to light in newspaper reports from Fiji. The Australian labor unions, which oppose export of merino rams—though the government relaxed its regulations a year ago—acted immediately to halt shipments.

# Jiri Lukas Dies; Pro-Soviet Czech

PRAGUE, Feb. 7 (AP).—The Czechoslovak Radio has reported the death in Moscow of Soviet collaborator Jiri Lukas, a 50-year-old Czechoslovak journalist who had edited "Zpravny," a propaganda sheet circulated in Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army following the 1968 invasion. The paper was branded as illegal by the Prague government and despoiled by much of the Czechoslovak public.

Mr. Lukas died in the Kremlin Hospital following a short illness, the Czechoslovak Radio reported. It added that the inhuman tension under which he had to live took its toll. "Zpravny" ceased publication in 1969 after the Soviet line was readopted by the Czechoslovak press. Mr. Lukas then became editor of Aktuality, a Czech publication of the Soviet Novosti news agency.

## MUSIC IN FRANCE

# Opera Festival in Marseilles

By David Stevens

MARSEILLES, Feb. 7.—In nine performances over three weekends, this city's Municipal Opera is giving its "First Festival of Contemporary Opera," a feat he is not concerned with metaphysical reflection on the future of opera or exclusive concentration on the avant-garde. He is a man of the theater and he wants to entertain and involve his audience.

Clearly the word "contemporary" is being made to work overtime here, but the existence of this first festival is not so much the beginning of something as the recognition that, under the artistic direction of Louis Duceux, the Marseilles house has done as much as any in France to give new works a hearing in the last decade. In a program note, Duceux makes it clear that he is not concerned with metaphysical reflection on the future of opera or exclusive concentration on the avant-garde. He is a man of the theater and he wants to entertain and involve his audience.

In that he succeeded this past weekend, with fare that included the first performance in France of Gian Carlo Menotti's

"Maria Golovin" and a triple bill comprising Milhaud's "Le Pauvre Matelot," Raffaello de Sanfield's "Tango pour une Femme seule" and Poulenc's "Les Mamelles de Tirésias."

### Futile Affair

The Menotti work is not one of his best known or most successful. Dating back ten years or so, it is a three-act story of a futile and rather improbable love affair between a married woman and a blind youth, and handed in his characteristic neo-verismo style with a score that seems to have been applied to it, rather than having grown out of it.

Menotti was on hand to give his work a detailed and forceful staging, and Le was ably abetted by excellent performances from a cast headed by Suzanne Starobin in the title part and the baritone Richard Stilwell as the emotionally disturbed Donato. Reynald Giovanetti gave the score an energetic reading and the audience gave its enthusiastic approval.

But the mood seemed far more contemporary Sunday afternoon, thanks to Milhaud

and Poulenc. "Le Pauvre Matelot" has an air of almost sordid realism, leavened by the irony of Cocteau's tale of the seaman's wife who, not recognizing her long-absent spouse, dispatches him with a hammer in his sleep and robs him for the benefit of the husband she imagines still to be on the way home. Milhaud's lean and atmospheric orchestration was matched by the spare sets of Michel Raffaelli.

Poulenc's brief and very 20th-century opera-bouffe, based on Apollinaire's surrealist farce, finds the composer showing his unique way of juxtaposing diverse moods, ranging from mock gravity to naive gaiety. Duceux's lively staging and Jean-Denis Maloche's sets gave a comic-strip air to this extravaganza—still contemporary—about a wife who decides to change her sex.

Between the two, "Tango" had the virtue of providing the mezzo-soprano Denise Scharley with a chance to show off her considerable talents as a singing-actress in the gutsy single role of the faded music-hall star



Richard Stilwell and Suzanne Starobin in the Marseilles production of Menotti's opera "Maria Golovin."

engaged in tragicomic reminiscences of her career. The festival, which includes performances of Berg's "Lulu" and other works from the Marseilles repertory, ends this weekend with a program that in-

cludes, on Saturday, a ballet evening with the first performance of "Antigone," to a score by Iannis Xenakis, and the first performance in France of Carlisle's "Casta Carmina," in John Butler's choreography.

# Jazzman Finds Everything That He's Always Wanted

By Stuart Troup

ROME—Jazz is an itinerant, and for the past dozen years Tony Scott has been its spirited reflection: a sort of swami of the 52d Street sound. Now the swami has unpacked his clarinet in an elaborate cellar in central Rome.

"I've had everything I've wished for," he says. Now he wishes to feel at home. Once he felt at home on 52d Street in Manhattan, where he reaped virtually every major award, poll and accolade during the 1950s. But the 52d Street sound is an echo in New York, and just now Scott is on the balcony of his apartment listening to something else. It's a buzz.

"Here we are in the middle of Rome," he says above the buzz and the din of the Via Regina Margherita. "Here we are on the seventh floor and I've got bees. Bees, and a lemon tree." Scott, in a polo shirt, relaxes again in his sofa chair on the balcony, and begins reflecting on the old sound.

"In the 1950s, almost everybody died who was ever any consequence in my life—whom I dug—Billy Holiday, Charlie Parker, Lester Young. The scene kind of died and I just wanted a change. It was all like drudgery, there was nothing exciting, no friendship."

It was 1959, Scott was 38, and he already had everything a jazz clarinetist could wish for: the International Jazz Critics Award, top spots in polls by Down Beat and Metronome and some generous words from influential writers. Nat Hentoff called him "our finest contemporary clarinetist." Leonard

Feather said that Scott was "among the few true masters in contemporary jazz." John Wilson, in The New York Times, said he was "the most exciting jazz musician playing today." Whitney Balliett, in the New Yorker, called Scott "the best of the modern clarinetists."

But what did Scott wish for? "I wished to go to the Far East. And I found a guy, he gave me some names of people. They met me at the airport in Tokyo... put me on television right away. I was a big star. Japan, Hong Kong, everything came up. Indonesia, Bangkok, the Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam, saw it all for six years."

Then it was the Newport Jazz Festival in 1965 and a 22-month stay at The Dorn in New York's East Village. But it wasn't the scene of the '50s. "Everybody in America is so up tight. And if you get around jazz musicians, they're all out of work, so they're up tight." When he got an invitation to play the Berlin Jazz Festival in 1966, he was ready. "I said, 'I'd had the States for a while, everything's up too tight, just forget it.'"

The jazz scene was dying, maybe, because jazz—unlike rock—hadn't evolved. "Jazz evolved," Scott says. "People's minds stayed stationary. I think the answer is—I say to everybody in America—now, after 25 years, do you understand Charlie Parker? And if they do, that means that their minds have advanced. But they don't."

Scott still couldn't find openings for jazz clarinet in the States in 1966. "I came over to Europe, went everywhere, did

beautifully. Then I said, boy, I wish I could go to Africa. I met a guy who said to me 'Let's go.' Scott's nonstop reflections are stalled momentarily for the opening of a package of dried figs, but he is still jawing the walnuts.

"Oh yes, Africa, saw it all. Then... I wanted to get on. A lot of festivals were happening and I got restless." This time he wished for a birthday present. "I called Switzerland and I said that June 17 is my birthday, when you have your festival, and I'd like to play it. They called back: okay go. So I went there and it was a five-day festival and I played with Junior Mance.

"We opened, after a 20-minute rehearsal, Saturday night, and I'd been away for so long from a jazz audience, good guys, that I decided I was gonna steal the show. I didn't know how it was like a Zen thing, you know, I just said I'm gonna do it. And we really stole the show for five days.

"Offstage one night, Junior says to me, 'Man, who follows you?' I said, 'Man, I don't know who follows us, but I sure am glad it ain't us.'"

At the Mogador and it continues to pack in the Parisians. But let us consider two "French" musicals of 1971. "Tudien Vaut Mieux Que Deux Tu L'Auras" (at the European) contains more puns than you will find in all the issues of Punch. It concerns two prize winners of a Parisian quiz show who are rewarded with a trip to a ranch in the Far West, there to fall into the hands of redskins on the war-path.

Annie Cordy and Pierre Doris are famous French show savers and they rush the rescue to do their collective best. They treat

discards its nonsense for more amusing nonsense of their own. Miss Cordy is a dynamo of theatrical energy and her activities include a romp through the auditorium during which she savagely kisses the critics. The stout Doris also manfully pulls his weight, even dispensing himself as an American club woman in his quest for laughs.

"Louisiane, Mes Amours" must be seen to be believed and if you have never seen a Chatelet show, here is a golden opportunity. The huge theater holds more than 2,000 spectators and all of them appeared delighted

## On Stage In New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Here's how city critics rated new plays:

"Perry's Mission" and "Rescue From Hell" two one-act plays presented by the Negro Ensemble Company at the St. Marks Playhouse, "random whites as models, blacks as passive receivers," both of them "flawed, but they are provocative," according to Mel Gussow in The New York Times. "Perry's Mission" was written by Clarence Young 3d, staged by Douglas Turner Ward. Co-authors of the second play are Carlton and Barbara Moore.

"Uncle Vanya" a revival of Anton Chekhov's play, adapted and directed by Gene Feist, "is the best production I have seen from the Roundabout Theatre," says Clive Barnes in The Times. While it is "not a production of international class," this "Uncle Vanya" is "good and has a style and authority of its own."

"A Midsummer Night's Dream," Peter Brook and the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of the play, first seen last summer at Stratford-upon-Avon and now on Broadway for a limited engagement, drew high praise from the critics who reported, Clive Barnes in The Times: "This is without any equivocation whatsoever the greatest production of Shakespeare I have ever seen..." Critic Jack Gaver concurred for United Press International: "...a play I have never liked, it is brilliant, inventive and unconventional, and an absolute delight to the eye, ear and imagination." Slightly less effusive, William Glover of Associated Press reports: "Some of the tedium is still there... but the bold overhaul is an undeniably stimulating and rare experience." It is playing at the Billy Rose Theater.

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the book with proper contempt, discarding its nonsense for more amusing nonsense of their own. Miss Cordy is a dynamo of theatrical energy and her activities include a romp through the auditorium during which she savagely kisses the critics. The stout Doris also manfully pulls his weight, even dispensing himself as an American club woman in his quest for laughs.

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Half opera, half musical comedy, it is a lavish entertainment. In no less than 23 scenes its principal tableaux alone number 14—it outlines the expected adventures of a ne'er-do-well Parisian dandy of 1900 who, hounded by his creditors, goes to the United States and there, fumbling at fortune hunting, takes a job in an automobile factory. He rises to riches with the triumph of the horseless carriage and, whether than the heiress who rejected his proposal when she suspected he was after her money, weds the proud beauty, Henry Blossom, who wrote the books for Victor Herbert, may have had brighter ideas, but this one is surefire in Paris.

The reception that greeted Charles Anzavour's return to the Olympia Music Hall boards on opening night was a show in itself and the performance that followed came as something of an anticlimax.

As even such a star as Edith Piaf was content to settle for a third of the evening, two full hours of Anzavour alone is a bit excessive. He is a talented composer, a commanding personality and there is a dramatic intensity to his delivery, but after a dozen songs rendered in much the same style his on-man show tends toward monotony.

I would like to see more members of the American community, take a specific interest in their center, especially older members. No one is outlawed because he is over thirty and does not have long hair. It is even all right to wear a suit. And I would personally like to see in the Herald-Tribune more articles on the center like Miss Barry's. I would like to see them not only for their interest but because they would let the American community of Paris know just exactly what their center here is, and just exactly what it consists of.

The extent and depth of these programs show pretty clearly that, in spite of long hair and peculiar clothes, the membership of the center is moving, is acting, and working pretty hard at it. It is developing and offering constructive and creative activities that any American living in Paris can point to with pride.

James Jones

# Theater in Paris: Examining the French Musical Comedy

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The most striking thing about the French musical is that it is persistently not French.

Its scene—except for an occasional finale in which everyone is happily reunited on top of the Eiffel Tower or at Maxim's—is likely to be the Rocky Mountains during Frontier days or 18th-century Venice. Its score, more often than not, echoes Viennese waltzes, Sousa marches and strayed Tin Pan Alley tunes. In general, its libretto reveals no trace of Gallic spirit, combining

instead fancies of Teutonic tongue with the traditional silliness of the British Christmas pantomime. However, the native audience gobbles it up.

The phenomenal popularity of "Rose Marie," of American manufacture, is indicative of the French preference in musicals. This opera—with its Indian Love Call, its Royal Canadian Mounties and its better-known chorus routines—from the Broadway season of 1924 ran here for 14 years in its original production and it has been brought back again and again. It is enjoying its second revival in the last seven years

at the Mogador and it continues to pack in the Parisians. But let us consider two "French" musicals of 1971.

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## COMMENT

I read Naomi Barry's piece on Irving Levin's Student Advisory Service at the American Center with a great deal of interest.

But what interests me more is the fact that apparently most Americans living in Paris seem to have very little awareness of the variety of services and organized programs which are being carried on at the American Center.

I myself became involved with the center when I was asked to become a member of the board of directors. Then more recently I found myself chairman of a committee to study and redefine the center's objectives in today's world where the youth is attempting to question the very foundations of human society.

In my role as chairman of this committee, I am finding that many members of the American community in Paris think of the American Center only as a meeting place of student radicals and unwashed, lazy longhairs. Nothing could be further from the truth. Anyone taking the time to investigate will discover that in addition to the one or two small political groups which have received so much publicity in

the past year, there are at least eight music programs being conducted by the center which have little or nothing at all to do with politics.

A look at the music program alone would show what new things are being done at the center. There is a music workshop (a memorial to David M. Davis, late director of the center) which is conducted by Jorge Arragada, a young South American composer, and offers experimentation and training in electro-acoustic music with a layout of electronic musical equipment that would do credit to many a university. There are concerts of both contemporary and classical "serious" music, played with both electronic and normal instruments. There are regular and excellent jazz concerts, in which, among others, well-known groups such as the Sun-Ra and the Chicago Art Ensemble have performed. There are pop concerts by groups varying from top-rated professionals to ensembles formed by members themselves. In addition there is an enormous interest in and performing of folk music, culminating in the weekly Hootenanny, which is immensely popular with Paris students of all nationalities.

The center's art program is equally as comprehensive. Courses in photography including dark-room work. Courses in painting. Work in engraving, silkscreen and lithography. Courses in sculpture including the elaborate facilities necessary to creating sculpture in iron. I could go on and on. There are programs in the English language, where classes in English on five levels are held and which boast 400 students; in theater, in which English-language plays are done at the center, drama technique classes are held, workshops are given for actors and directors; in dance; in artisan work such as leatherwork and ceramics; in sports. There are miscellaneous courses in everything from meditation to bridge. The center holds 14 studios in the Cité Internationale for the Arts and administers these for the use of American artists.

The extent and depth of these programs show pretty clearly that, in spite of long hair and peculiar clothes, the membership of the center is moving, is acting, and working pretty hard at it. It is developing and offering constructive and creative activities that any American living in Paris can point to with pride.

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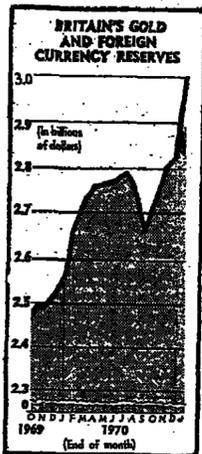
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فلسفة في الفن

K. Reserves Hit \$3 Billion Level

ON, Feb. 2—Britain's gold and dollars grew in last month that the pound was able to pay off \$1 billion of overseas debts before they were due...



against the dollar rise to the point where it has, in recent days, been near its ceiling. The bank is clearly hoping to slow the inflow of these funds by making the currency expensive to buy.

Ann Pledges Firm Growth During 1971

Feb. 2—Chancellor Willy Brandt pledged in the Bundestag today that his government would continue its "stabilized economic policy" in the year of maximum job security...

the country in search of high interest rates. The January debt payments were to the Bank of International Settlements in Basel of \$28 million...

Nixon Names Casey to Top Post at SEC

Specialist on Taxation To Oversee Wall St.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—President Nixon announced today he will nominate William J. Casey to be chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission.

James H. Budge, his predecessor on the SEC, submitted his resignation last November. It became effective at the close of the last Congress on Jan. 3.

U.S. Economic Policy: An Analysis

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP)—With the President's economic report and budget message now public it is possible to get a somewhat firmer fix on what the administration is trying to do.

There is little doubt that Mr. Nixon has been shaken by the performance of the economy, and the over-optimistic assessments of his advisers.

The continuing rise of prices and wages creates the main uncertainties for economic policy in 1971, they observed in the report, which went to Congress yesterday.

Mr. Nixon sets out the nation's economic needs with great clarity. "Our first task now," he says in his own economic message, "must be to assure rapid expansion and so to reduce the unemployment rate."

He has proposed a budget, calling for the nation's largest planned deficit (except during World War II), that the economic report says will lead to an "orderly expansion."

Volume Hits N.Y. Record; Key Index Off

Early Setbacks Offset In Late-Session Rally

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT)—Trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange soared to a record today in a highly selective market.

A whopping 22.03 million shares changed hands, up from the previous record of 21.68 million shares set on Jan. 22 and yesterday's total of 20.65 million shares.

There were 108 more advances than declines on the Big Board today. Nevertheless the leading market indicators were depressed, largely on the basis of declines in some of the widely held blue-chip issues...

At this point, some analysts said, the profit-taking seemed to dry up and the afternoon saw a general movement back to higher prices.

Big blocks were the big story today, as 149 blocks of 10,000 shares or more were traded, up from 117 the previous day.

Public Gets Representation On Sweden's Bank Boards

STOCKHOLM (NYT)—"Totally unneeded... a system for spying into the affairs of private industry... a gimmick to appease the leftists..."

As a result of a bill passed last December, representatives of the public will sit on the boards of the country's private banks and participate in the deliberations of their executive committees.

U.S. Ready to Ease Rules For Charter Flights in 1971

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT)—The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) announced yesterday a relaxation of its policy on charter flights and that radical changes in charter regulations are coming soon.

In a far-reaching proposal that will be formally considered in the spring, the CAB indicated it was ready to abandon the "affinity" rule, which requires charter groups to have some business or bond other than travel.

The board outlined its plans in what it called an "advance notice of proposed rule-making." It gave no indication of when it hoped to put the new open-entry charter rule into effect, but argued on the matter will likely be protracted and, in any case, the six-month notice for charter certification would prevent its use this summer.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Robert T. Jones has been named to the new position of vice-president—European operations for North American Rockwell International Corp. (NR International).

Former White House press secretary Pierre Salinger has announced his resignation effective Feb. 15 from his position as deputy chairman of the board of directors of Gramco (UK) Ltd. and as a director of the same firm.

Cyanamid Suing Goldman, Sachs

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP-DP)—American Cyanamid Co. is seeking damages of \$120 million in a suit filed yesterday in New York District Court against Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Sidney J. Weinberg Jr., one of the partners in the investment banking firm.

The suit follows another action filed last October, which seeks to nullify the acquisition of Elizabeth Arden Sales Corp. by Eli Lilly & Co. Cyanamid, alleging it had a binding prior commitment to purchase Elizabeth Arden, also sued, which was filed against Elizabeth Arden, Eli Lilly and the three executors of the estate of Elizabeth Arden Graham, including the Bank of New York.

Profits at International Nickel Set a Record

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT)—International Nickel of Canada announced yesterday that its 1970 earnings were \$208 million (U.S.) or \$2.80 a share. The Inco statement made no mention of the fact that this was a record profit by a considerable margin.

Table with 4 columns: Quarter, Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share. Rows include AMF, Continental Oil, Cooper Industries, Clark Oil.

NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Auto Assembly Up U.S. auto makers, rebuilding their dealers' inventories following the United Auto Workers strike against General Motors Corp., assembled 723,722 autos in U.S. plants in January, up 20.4 percent from 600,914 autos a year earlier.

Esso Joins Oil Search Esso Exploration Italia SpA has taken a 17.5 percent stake in a consortium searching for oil in the Apennine Mountains.

Japanese Furnish Pipe Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd. and Nippon Kokan of Japan will jointly supply pipe for an 86-mile gas pipeline that, when completed, will be the longest in the North Sea.

Gas Found in Louisiana Union Oil Co. of California said it has made a "commercially significant" natural gas-condensate discovery about 20 miles south of Lake Charles, La.

U.S. New Orders Gain New factory orders in the United States for December rose 2.4 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$55.78 billion, from November's downward-revised \$54.29 billion.

Safer Suds Announced Montgomery Ward, a unit of Marcor Inc., said it has developed a detergent having no phosphates, no enzymes and no NTA. According to the firm, the detergent washes clothes as

efficiently as detergents containing phosphates. The detergent's formula, which has not yet been patented, will be made available to chemical and soap companies at a royalty.

Productivity in U.S. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP-DP)—Productivity of U.S. workers rose 0.5 percent in the fourth quarter.

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Volume Hits N.Y. Record; Key Index Off

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT)—Trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange soared to a record today in a highly selective market.

There were 108 more advances than declines on the Big Board today. Nevertheless the leading market indicators were depressed, largely on the basis of declines in some of the widely held blue-chip issues...

At this point, some analysts said, the profit-taking seemed to dry up and the afternoon saw a general movement back to higher prices.

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BEAR STEARNS advertisement for institutions only, listing 75 DAY STRADDLES for various stocks and bonds.

AFCAL watch it go advertisement for productivity in U.S.

DIAMONDS advertisement for KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. INCORPORATED.

PAUL C. STRAATSMAN advertisement for KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. INCORPORATED.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of stock market data including columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sections for '1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds' and '1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds'.

Major International Financial Corporation wishes TO ACQUIRE EXISTING MUTUAL FUNDS open-end or closed, with assets of no more than \$50,000,000.

ADDITIONAL CASH INVESTMENT OF U.S. \$50,000.00 needed for promoting already successful project in West Germany.

REALTY INVESTMENT COSTA DEL SOL, SPAIN You could not make a better INVESTMENT! Plots for \$12,000-\$14,500 per acre, with road, water and electricity.

INTERESTING PARTICIPATION with excellent potential in European managed corporations operating on an international basis available to select subscribers.

REALTY INVESTMENT FOR SALE property and construction Two large buildings constructed on 14,000 sq.m. of land.

INVEST NOW play later Grand Bahama East on tranquil Grand Bahama Island. This lovely island in the blue Atlantic is only 64 miles (102.9 kms.) off the Florida Gold Coast.

homesites: full price US\$ 2640 down/monthly US\$ 400. UK£ 1100 UK£ 16.134.

European Gold Markets Feb. 2, 1971. London, Zurich, Paris, U.S. dollars per ounce.

NATIONAL DISTILLERS CHEMICAL CORPORATION DIVIDEND NOTICE The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 22¢ per share.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY RESIDENCE TO LET-LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED FLAT Newly built, fully air-conditioned and central heating.

COMMERCIAL REALTY FOR SALE property and construction Two large buildings constructed on 14,000 sq.m. of land.

AGENTS One of our clients, a well known French company in the Investments field, is now developing an international operation.

MANAGERS with experience in Mutual Funds and Real Estate Trusts, with a GROUP which has already shown results.

REAL ESTATE CORPORATION INDEPENDENT DEALERS For Europe, Middle East, Africa, Asia, South America available for fast selling closed-end real estate development company.

Bank Stocks Bank of Am. S.P., Citicorp, First City Corp., U.S. Trust Co.

Foreign Stock Indexes Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Stockholm, Sydney, Tokyo, Zurich.

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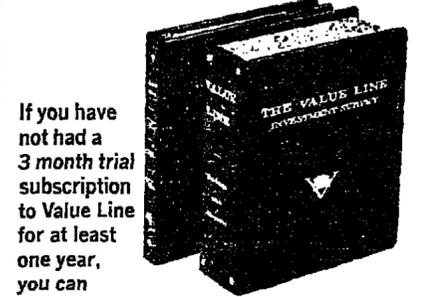
New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'New York Stock Exchange Trading' and 'Mid-day Indicated Prices'.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bonds traded in Europe, listing various bond issues, their yields, and market prices.

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If you have not had a 3 month trial subscription to Value Line for at least one year, you can get this 1800-page Investors Reference Service at no extra cost.

You then will have a complete set of the latest full-page Value Line reports on more than 1300 stocks, as a bonus, if you take advantage of this special limited-time offer and these reports will be updated by new reports in the next 13 weeks—just \$25 (regularly \$45). The two-volume Service (1800 pages in all) regularly sells for \$25 by itself.

Subscription form for Value Line, including fields for name, address, and payment information.

INSILCO OVERSEAS CAPITAL CORPORATION N.V. Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980. In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has determined the rate of interest payable with respect to Coupon No. 2 on Friday, July 30, 1971 to be seven and one-half percent (7 1/2%) per annum.

NYSE FIRM UNDERWRITERS is looking for REGISTERED REPRESENTATIVE possibly with knowledge in the underwriting business to manage European office, location Switzerland.

First Investors International Mining & Petroleum Fund S.A. Luxembourg Summary of Quarterly Report to 31st December 1970. The net asset value of the Fund as at 31st December 1970 was U.S. \$20.45 which reflects a fall of 17 cents in the quarter under review.

Ashtand Seeks Canadian Firm NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT)—Ashtand Oil Inc. of Kentucky is negotiating to acquire a controlling interest in Home Oil Co. Ltd. of Canada in a merger more that could have international repercussions.

Standup & Poor's Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Feb. 1 ..... 418,880 882,488 3,207 Jan. 29 ..... 355,214 825,462 2,288 Jan. 28 ..... 318,758 819,151 2,111 Jan. 27 ..... 325,603 884,886 7,387 Jan. 26 ..... 422,185 860,171 2,802

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. commodity prices for various goods like wheat, corn, soybeans, and cotton, showing current and previous prices.

Market Summary

Table summarizing market activity for various commodities, including wheat, corn, and soybeans, with price changes and volume.

Most Active—New York

Table listing the most active stocks in New York, including symbols, prices, and volume.

Host Activities—American

Table listing host activities for American companies, including symbols and prices.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing the Dow Jones averages for various market indices, including the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table showing odd-lot trading in New York, listing symbols, shares, and dollar amounts.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Table of European markets with columns for city, stock symbols, and prices.

Table of international stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.



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Table titled 'One Dollar' showing exchange rates for various currencies.

Table titled 'Tokyo Exchange' showing exchange rates for Japanese yen.

Table titled 'Eurodollars' showing exchange rates for dollar-denominated deposits in Europe.

Table of international stock exchange trading (continued).

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Advertisement for SNIA (Società Nazionale Industria Applicazioni Viscosa) featuring a logo and text about credit facilities.

Advertisement for Apts. (Apartments) located in the classified section of the Herald Tribune.

(Continued on next page)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sub-sections like 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS', 'MUTUAL FUNDS', and 'UNIT INVESTMENT FUND'.

Mutual Funds

Table of mutual fund closing prices on Feb. 2, 1971. Columns include fund name, bid price, ask price, and other financial metrics.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Large table showing American stock exchange trading data, including stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Stocks and Bonds' and 'Specials'.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock closing prices on Feb. 2, 1971. Columns include stock name, high price, low price, and other market data.

Advertisement for Herald Tribune featuring a large '25% DISCOUNT' graphic and text about subscription rates and special introductory offers.

Recruitment advertisement for Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, featuring the text 'RECRUITMENT DAYS' and 'in the International Herald Tribune'.

Advertisement for Marine Midland Banks, Inc. featuring a 'CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET' for December 31, 1970, and a list of directors and officers.

PEANUTS



B.C.



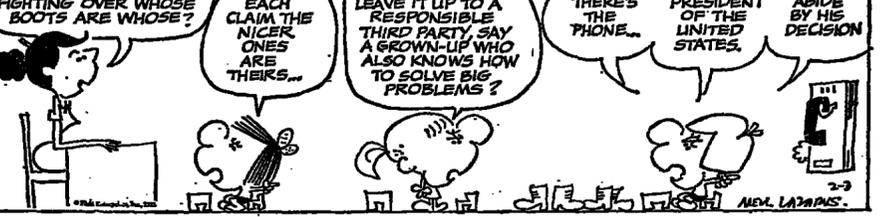
L. I. L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Gauging the skill and experience of another player in the hurry-burry of a major tournament where one can only know a small minority of those present can be a difficult problem. It may, however, be necessary when assessing an opponent or when furnishing explanations requested during the bidding.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Jumble word game section with scrambled words (CANIP, EDDAJ, HORBET, CADETH) and a cartoon of a man at a morgue.

BOOKS

THE GERMAN DICTATORSHIP: The Origins, Structure and Effects of National Socialism. By Karl Dietrich Bracher. Translated from the German by Jean Steinberg. Introduction by Peter Gay. Praeger, 553 pp., \$13.95.

BEFORE I began to read the appearance of an evil genius... Since his forte seems to be political analysis, he brings an unexpected gift for the reader as he moves into the early years of the Nazi regime...

CROSSWORD - By Will Wen

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.



